

VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 741.] LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1877.

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Latest Advices.

Ports	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Nov. 6.
JAPAN —Yokohama	Aug. 10	Sept. 27	Sept. 29*
Yedo	—	—	" 28*
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	" 18
Nakodadi	—	—	" 19*
Nagasaki	—	—	" 8
CHINA —Peking	—	—	" 16
Tien-tsin	—	—	" 8
Chefoo	—	—	" 4
New-chwang	—	—	" 13
Hankow	July 20	" 4	" 17
Kiu-kiang	—	—	" 23
Chin-kiang	—	—	" 21
Shanghai	Aug. 3	" 12	" 17
Ningpo	—	—	" 21
Foochow	—	—	" 24
Yamoo	—	—	" 26
Amoy	—	—	" 29
Singapore	—	—	" 27
Hong Kong	" 17	" 21	" 28
Canton	—	—	" 28
PHILIPPINES —	—	—	—
Manila	" 3	" 7	" 20
COCHIN-CHINA —	—	—	—
Saigon	" 24	" 25	Oct. 4
SIAM —Bangkok	—	—	Sept. 24
BORNEO —	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	" 20
Sarawak	—	—	" 25
JAVA —	—	—	—
Batavia	—	—	Oct. 4
Samarang	—	—	Sept. 29
Sourabaya	—	—	" 26
MALACCA STRAITS —	—	—	—
Singapore	" 31	" 29	Oct. 7
Penang	" 31	" 27	" 1
CEYLON —	—	—	—
Galle	Sept. 21	Oct. 16	" 13
Colombo	—	—	" 16

* Via San Francisco, received Nov. 5

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Marseilles, on the 6th inst. There are no later Japan advices than those which reached London, per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, via San Francisco, on the 6th inst., and which were published in our last issue. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 2nd, Shanghai 5th, Hong Kong 11th, Singapore 18th Oct., which is due in London on Monday next, the 19th inst., left Galle on the 25th ult., two days early.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Singapore-Penang cable has been repaired, and communication with China by this route, and also by the Great Northern Telegraph Company's line, is working satisfactorily. The line to Java is interrupted.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes, str. *Sindia*, arrived Nov. 4.—From Yokohama: Mr. Nelson, Mr. Teroplia. From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Jerdine, Mr. and Mrs. Knoop, Mr. Ciraoph, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Clausen, Mr. Head, Mrs. Peters. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Deetjen, Messrs. Arnold, Foster, Brooks, Jouet, Notting. From Saigon: Mr. Harmand. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Lammer, Mr. and Mrs. Sentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Hall, Messrs. Lowenstein, Arnold, Gorman, Lee, Dodge, Danhier, Mario. From Singapore: Messrs. Phillips, Jam, Ohlers, Potts, Ritchie, Depans, Figuero, Rozo. From Colombo: Messrs. Gottlieb, Livingstone, Wragg, Helt, Wandhy, Goupeau.

Per Pacific mail Company's steamer *City of Tokio*, arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 17.—H. L. Dingley, J. H. Bailey, wife and child, Lieut. A. C. Mechini, W. D. Metcalf, J. B. Eames, Dr. James Harris, E. Emery, John Smith, Miss J. W. Crosby, G. D. Hamill, Mrs. Cameron, T. Olyphant, J. O. Purdy, wife and five children, H. V. Love and wife, Major R. C. Goff, Major Emerson, Lieut. A. Solakoff, C. J. Mellink, J. H. Longford, W. Broderson, Mr. Carlson, L. Hay, J. Anderson, A. W. Comstock, J. Morgan, F. C. Swift, Mrs. F. E. White, and fifty-two Chinese.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malacca*, from Southampton, Nov. 1.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Nakamigawa, Nabeshima, Ohata, Mockinoki. To Hong Kong: Sub lieuts. H. R. P. Floyd and C. W. May. To Singapore: Lieut. H. Stevenson, Mr. V. Balbas y Agas. To Ceylon: Mr. T. A. Hill, Mr. E. P. Atkinson, Miss C. E. Myers, Mr. A. Grey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Venice, Nov. 9.—To Singapore: Mr. A. K. Murray, Mr. T. Worthington. From Brindisi, Nov. 12.—To Ceylon: Mr. F. D. Mitchell, and Mr. A. Howell (via Bombay).

Per P. and O. steamer *Hindustan*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. To Singapore: Mr. W. A. Harvey, and Miss Ames, Mr. St. John. To Ceylon: Mr. C. W. Bailey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Nov. 23.—To Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Grant. To Ceylon: Mr. A. Hoskyns. From Brindisi, Nov. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. S. Swanson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawar*, from Southampton, Nov. 23.—To Penang: Mrs. Krol. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Richardson, Mr. H. Lee, and Mr. H. Batchelor.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Nov. 18.—To Yokohama: Mr. Iwakura and Mr. Oki. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. Powrie, and Mr. J. Baugh Allen. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hillier, Mr. Crawford Kerr. To Batavia: Mr. Van Ament and family, Mr. Van Schreier, Mr. de Stuers and daughter. To Saigon: Mr. L. Leger. To Singapore: Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. New, Mr. J. G. Davidson, Mr. B. Rodyk, Mr. A. Klunder, Mr. J. G. Caswell, Mr. H. Ament, Mr. H. R. Shaw. To Ceylon: Mr. D. Crabbe, General Mundy, Mr. Buchanan, Capt. Hayes, Mr. B. Wickham, Miss Carr, Miss Mundy.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindia*, from Marseilles, Dec. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. Paul Levy. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. George. To Ceylon: Mr. J. C. McCall, Mr. R. C. Aitken, Mr. E. R. Aitken.

Per steamer *Achilles* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Nov. 7.—To Penang: Mr. Brewster. To Singapore: Capt. Kerlom, Mr. Lingard.

To Batavia, per steamer *Conrad*, from Nieuwediep, Nov. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Davlang and four children, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Heppé, Mr. H. L. Vroning, Mr. C. B. Benning, Mrs. L. Daumiller and child, Mrs. A. Baptist, Mr. and Mrs. H. Visser and two children, Mrs. W. F. Verbeek and daughter, Mrs. L. Marshall, Mr. H. A. Engelken, Mr. L. J. Santman, Mr. A. W. Hein, Mrs. R. A. Kull, Mr. U. C. Keyser, Mrs. Paehlig, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Noot and two children, Mr. F. Stryker, Mr. J. Winkler, Mr. P. J. Van de Zweep, Mr. J. de Quay, Mr. J. de Koning, Mr. H. FitzVergely and two daughters, Mr. W. E. de Jong, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Helms and child, Mr. P. F. van Scherpenberg, Mr. C. W. Baron van Heeckeren, Mr. J. Th. Warners, Mr. H. C. P. Van de Wall, Mr. C. P. C. Luchtmans, Mr. H. C. Pennink, Mr. J. Blomport, Mr. and Mrs. M. Buys and two children, Mr. W. Van de Pyl, Mr. W. Wina, Mrs. van Aalst and four children, Mrs. A. C. Helfrich, Mr. C. de Decker, Mr. M. de Jong, Mrs. Weyhenke, Mr. K. van Gessel, Mr. J. Hofstede and son, Mr. H. M. Van de Wyck, Mrs. L. Vennink, Mr. T. F. van Loon, Mr. A. R. Boogaert, Mr. J. Haverkamp, Mr. F. Vellema, Mr. A. C. Baron van Heeckeren v. Brandenburgh, Mrs. M. C. E. Stampendael, Mrs. F. Swiden and two children, Mrs. C. Hagendoorn, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. F. de Jaquerie de Lompriet and four children, Mr. G. van Bytveid, Mr. J. J. van Bakkenes, Mr. A. van Driem, Mr. R. MacLeod, Mr. J. C. F. Bruck: six subaltern officers, 100 soldiers, five subalt-in officers, and seventy-five soldiers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* gives the following account of affairs at the capital, under date of Sept. 12:—

Nearly all the foreign inhabitants of Peking have left the places of summer resort, and returned to the dusty city. The nights are getting so cool that a stay on the hills has become unpleasant, even though the days are all that can be desired. The American Minister and Mrs. Seward have returned from Chefoo, and we hear that others are on their way from that place, so that Peking will soon offer all its usual attractions to visitors from the outside world. The dry summer which has done so much harm to the country has been a very healthy one, both for the natives and foreigners. One of the usual results of hard times is seen here in an unusual amount of robberies. Some time ago two men were carrying 500 taels of silver in a secluded part of the Chinese city, when five men with official hats stopped them, accused them of smuggling, insisted on searching their bag, and then of course carried off the contents. The *Gazette* warns travellers against a mounted robber wearing a blue button and having an extensive following. This man does not attack single carts, but when he sees a number together he condescends to relieve them of their silver. If such things are taking place in the neighbourhood of the capital, and even in the city itself, we may expect to hear of a much worse state of things in the distant provinces; especially in those afflicted with drought or floods or locusts, which I am told are thirteen out of the eighteen.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 1st September says the *North China Daily News* makes amusing reference to derelictions of duty on the part of the late Acting Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow, and of Tso Tsung-tang, the Governor-General of Kansuh. Certain censors seem to constitute a special Board at

Peking, to secure exact adherence to official routine and name penalties when faults are detected. But the absurdity of making these punishments real, in the case of high officials, seems to have been so self-evident that certain nominal salaries (which are never drawn), and nominal honours (which are conferred only as food for penalties), have been instituted for the said Board to play with. Accordingly, if ever Tsen Yuying is re-appointed to office, he is to be docked one year of this salary, for some technical error, and Tso Tsung-tang is degraded one step of honorary rank for some other equally flagrant wrong. And both culprits, we presume, will grunt and smile on receipt of the news, and feel very much as though the formality had been left out.

TIENTSIN.

The *Courier's* correspondent writes:—

The Asiatic cholera, which has been making such ravages at Newchwang and other ports, has reached Tientsin. It is reported that within a few days several hundred troops at Hsin-Ch'eng between here and Taku have died of this disease. Not to speak, however, of these remoter events which cannot be verified, it is certain that a considerable number of people have been attacked within the past three days, and some have died. A very general alarm prevails, and charms of all sorts are posted over the door. Sundry prescriptions are posted on the walls, and the variety of treatment recommended is very nearly as great as that which obtains in western medical practice under the same circumstances. Acupuncture is recommended by some, but forbidden by others, and amid many wild theories there appears to be a general agreement that cucumbers and water-melons in over-doses—say more than half a-dozen in a day—are contra-indicated, as having a tendency to assist the cold principle, already too much in the ascendant. The fifteenth of the ninth month (Oct. 21) is regarded by some as the earliest date at which the disease is likely to be stayed. The last time it was violently epidemic is said to have been about seventeen years ago, when its ravages were truly appalling. At that time the coffin shops could come nowhere near supplying the demand.

WUCHANG.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—

As you recently devoted a leading article to the outrage which occurred here about two months ago, you may be interested to learn the subsequent proceedings in the case. There is very little satisfactory information to relate, as notwithstanding the capture and imprisonment of eight students, nothing has been done, except under pressure from the British authorities, and no decision has yet been given, or punishment inflicted.

The mandarins allowed a whole month to pass before they bestirred themselves at all in the matter. Possibly fear of arousing the hostility of the body of students may have prevented them from taking any decided step during the early part of the military examinations. It is certain, however, that during this time they endeavoured, in the most culpable manner, to make light of the offence; and the natural result was that the students openly boasted of their impunity, and were congratulating each other on how well they had thrashed the foreign devils.

Their triumph was only short-lived after all, and retribution came at last from a quarter whence they least expected it. Suddenly waking up to the real gravity of the situation, and most probably fearing the result of an appeal to Peking, the mandarins, without any warning, called out during the night a body of foreign-armed troops, and seized twenty-nine men, supposed to be concerned in the riot. These were afterwards reduced to eight, three of whom admitted their guilt, and the other five were proved guilty. A subsequent examination took place at the District Magistrate's yamen, in the presence of Her Majesty's representative and one of the gentlemen injured, along with the latter's Chinese servant. The prisoners were brought out in couples, and must have been impressed by the unusual sight of a guard of soldiers lining the inner and outer courts of the tribunal. This precaution against a possible surprise and attempt at rescue was deemed necessary while the examinations were still in progress. When these were over and the students had dispersed, which they did in hot haste on this occasion, the guard was withdrawn.

Of the eight prisoners, two were clearly identified as having taken part in the attack; other two were recognised, but with less certainty, and the remaining four passed unrecognised. It is singular that, notwithstanding the energy displayed by the officials in capturing twenty-nine men, they should nevertheless profess their inability to discover and produce the real ring-leaders of the riot, and specially the man who struck the deadliest blow, as also the man who coolly stole the spectacles from the foreigner's face.

Another remarkable circumstance that transpired during the public examination was that each of the prisoners belonged to the same part of this province, namely, *Hing Kwoh*, about 150 miles from Hankow. It is a part of the country noted for the rude and lawless character of its population, and it may throw some light on this affair if we mention that an outbreak against the Roman Catholics of that region, in which a foreign priest was grossly insulted and a chapel destroyed, was reported only two years ago. The French imposed a humiliating punishment upon

the gentry of the district concerned, and it is quite open to conjecture whether the present attack may not in some way be connected with the settlement of the previous offence. A feeling of revenge, which is by no means a subordinate feature of the Chinese character, as well as the general unreasoning hatred of all foreigners, may have inspired these men to attack the first unoffending victim who chanced to come in their way.

No further progress in the case is likely to be made till orders are received from Peking. Meanwhile it is almost a sufficient punishment that the offenders have already endured all the indignities and horrors of a Chinese prison, or else have had to pay dearly for any alleviation of their sufferings. Chinese jailors, attorneys and magistrates are not easily appeased. They live by bribery and extortion, and once a man is in their hands he does not readily escape.

SOOCHOW.

A correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* at the above place gives some very interesting particulars with reference to the system of letter carriage in force among the Chinese. He says:—

One of the pleasing features of a foreigner's life in Soochow is the regularity of communication between this city and Shanghai. There are several Express companies, who make it a business to forward letters and parcels to any city in this region. These companies have each a stamped license issued by the local magistrate, and when the fee for obtaining the license has been paid the company that pays it is secure from interference on the part of the meddling yamen-runners. The main principle that guides these Express companies is not "competition the life of trade," but "combination is safety." A few years ago seven of these companies united to form a guild; they prepared a tariff which stated the rates of charges which they all intended to make for carrying letters and parcels. One peculiar feature of this tariff is that no difference is made between the charge for carrying a letter weighing half an ounce and a parcel which weighs a catty. The charge upon all small things weighing less than a catty is fifty cash. If a parcel weighs five or six catties the letter carrier demands an addition to the fifty cash of thirty or forty cash more. Nor is any difference made between the charges for letters and parcels carried eighty miles to Shanghai, and those carried a hundred and twenty miles to Hangchow. There is no extensive agency for carrying letters to any part of the empire; if there were, the rates of charges would doubtless vary in proportion to the number of miles of road over which the letters were carried. If I wished to send a letter to Ningpo, the agent of the company that I patronise would receive my fifty cash and carry the letter to Hangchow: there it would pass into the hands of another company, who would forward it to Ningpo, and, on delivery of the letter, collect freight. The companies carry a great deal of specie from city to city. If the number of dollars is less than twenty, the charge is seven cash for each dollar: more than twenty and less than fifty, five cash for each dollar: more than fifty, three cash for each dollar. The company will give a receipt for a hundred dollars and forward them from Soochow to Shanghai for three hundred cash, or twenty-five cents!

HANKOW.

The Autumn Race Meeting is to be held on the 6th and 7th November; six races are set down for each day.

The Futai of Hupeh has died very suddenly. He went out on the 11th September to pay his respects to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Hupeh and Hunan, who was passing through on his way to Peking, and died on the 13th. A fabulous sum, according to popular report, has been paid for his coffin, and priests are now engaged in the yamen offering up prayers for the repose of his soul. The funeral obsequies are likely to be conducted on a magnificent scale. The mandarins will escort his remains on foot to the river, whence they will be borne to his native province of Kiangsu.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 23rd September; no later mail from London had been received.

The news from Shanghai by the present mail is of a somewhat meagre character—the most interesting item probably being the arrival of the fourth engine for the Woosung railway which has made its trial trip on the line. The name of the new addition to the rolling-stock of the line is appropriately *The Viceroy*, and, it is supposed in view of the approaching change of ownership, has its name also in gilt Chinese characters. The new engine performed its work satisfactorily in every particular. It was built by Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier, and is much more powerful than the three former, being especially intended for holiday and excursion traffic. Although much longer and heavier than the previous engines, it is so arranged as to have but little extra length of wheel space, and can be readily turned on the present turn-tables.

A curious reversal of a decision has been made at the Mixed Court in connection with the celebrated case of the *C. N. Company v. Ho Chutsai*, tried some time back. The Court has reconsidered that portion of its judgment in which \$300 compen-

sation for loss of time was awarded to the defendant. It is admitted that though the plaintiffs were unable to produce sufficient evidence to convict the defendant, they had good grounds for bringing the action, and the defendant, "though not proven guilty, left the Court with grave suspicions attached to his character. The Court, therefore, on reconsideration, relieves the plaintiff from paying the costs, and orders the cancellation of the undertaking they entered into"—to pay compensation.

The *North China Herald* has an article of much significance under the heading of "The Future of Shanghai," in which it points out that unless some steps be taken the port may be reduced by the narrowing of the Hwanpoo to utter insignificance. It says:—The appeals to Peking to get the Woosung Bar dredged have hitherto been regarded as idle fancies, and a deaf ear has been turned to the careful and urgent memorials that have been from time to time addressed to the representatives of Foreign Powers. All we can do is to hope that the last letter of the Chamber of Commerce on this subject may meet with more acceptance than its predecessors, and will not be pigeon-holed as so many former memorials have been. If energetic action succeeds in inducing the Ministers to press this vital point on the Imperial Government, however, and our continuance is secured, we must be prepared for existence under changed conditions. The Chinese are rapidly taking possession of some of our most eligible situations, and are swarming thick and fast in our streets. It is too late to say they never should have been allowed to come in. They are here, in ever-increasing numbers. This is an accomplished fact. What will be the result? Some prophets of ill say that the place is ruined. We cannot endorse this gloomy and hopeless view. The ports opened so ominously on the first of April will not, in all likelihood, as we have previously shown, become great and thriving settlements in a few months. It is obvious that there is not now sufficient capital or sufficient élan in the foreign merchant to induce him to repeat the experiment made at Hankow, and to erect vast hongas at Ichang, Wuhu, or Wenchow. To do so, indeed, would be extremely foolish. But these towns, outlets and ports of supply for extensive and rich districts, will all conduce to the prosperity of Shanghai. Tea will still be brought here, just as cotton is brought for shipment to New York, because of the facilities for export which this large and wealthy emporium presents, and will continue to present.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

A correspondent complains of the late hour to which the market people are allowed to remain in the Maloo, and of the danger which is thus incurred of accidents from the traps of country residents who are driving to their offices. That a market should be held at all in the chief thoroughfare of the Settlement is an anomaly which can, however, scarcely be remedied except by the erection of a public market-house somewhere in the neighbourhood. This has been often advocated, but has never been taken up in earnest, and the subject has as often dropped after a few weeks' discussion.

The Chinese have a very indistinct report of a powder magazine having been plundered somewhere in Chekeang, and of the Futai ordering out troops—all of which they interpret to mean a rebel movement; but we must await further particulars before we can make anything comprehensible out of the rumour.

The only news in the Municipal minutes is that the Council have agreed to purchase a strip of land to widen the Szechuen-road between the Canton-road and the Yangking-pang. They have refused an offer to round the corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen-roads, because the price asked is in excess of the assessed value. It seems to us that, in laying down this as the only basis on which they are prepared to treat, the Council practically shut themselves out of the market. It does not at all follow because a certain value has been placed upon land for convenience of assessment, that that is the value at which it is to stand indefinitely in the market. To show the absurdity of the position, the Council declined recently to treat, except at the assessed rate of Tls. 1,500 a *mow*, for the surrender of a corner off a piece of land in Hongkew for which they had themselves offered Tls. 2,500 a *mow* as a site for a police station! Besides, the portions which the Council require—frontages and corners for the purpose of widening roads—are the very choicest of the plot, and not to be acquired at the average assessed rate of the block, even if this did represent the real market value.

The difficulties which are every year encountered by the grain junks in entering the Northern section of the Canal must afford the partisans of the C.M.S.N. Company strong arguments in favour of increasing the shipment of grain by native steamers. In fact, it may be taken as tolerably certain that, unless the advocates for the Yellow River and Canal route can succeed in getting this properly repaired, the steamers will altogether supersede the junks before many years more are over. The Director-General of the Yellow River reports that only half of the squadron succeeded in getting into the Canal during the usual rise of the 25th-27th July. The water then began suddenly to fall, and the remainder were shut out. "The officials proceeded forthwith to construct another dam, and to dredge the Canal mouth to a greater depth, trusting to a later rise in the river to enable the remaining junks to enter."

WENCHOW.

The *North China Herald* correspondent writes:—

Matters are pretty well in *statu quo*, the officials mildly demanding *lekin* at whatever rates they can get, and taking promises to pay in lieu of money. In some instances (where the victim is supposed to be insignificant) a show of forcing the tax is made. Demands are also freely made for a payment of back *lekin*, i.e., that due on goods imported since the opening of the port. It is important to note that only a very nominal rate of *lekin* was levied in a few instances prior to the arrival of foreigners; and in a great many cases none at all. All this zeal in imposing the "military tax," and the sudden discovery of the necessity for it, has sprung into existence [contemporaneously with foreign advent. The officials, however, seem to have been a little scared—thanks to the energy of our Consul—and have called in all the pamphlets previously circulated, torn out those precious rules, and now simply content themselves with issuing the bare tariff. An original book cannot be got at present for love or money, and I have no doubt but that even the condensed translation, which appeared in your late issue, caused much timorous regret in the official breast. A foreigner who sold some goods to a native the other day, finding that the purchaser was thought to belong to the class available for pressure, volunteered to pay the *lekin* himself, and include it in the price, but he was most anxiously and repeatedly informed by the officials that they "would on no account take a single cent from a foreigner until the power to enforce payment arrived from Peking." They eventually squeezed the buyer, however.

Meantime we are without steamers, why, we know not; the Chinese here declare that they have no end of cargo in Shanghai waiting for conveyance. The U.S.S. *Palos* came in to-day, and brought us some news of the outer world; when we shall next hear, goodness, or rather badness, only knows. Cholera has appeared to a limited extent, but the sanitary advantages of this place—its perfect drainage and unusual cleanliness—lead us to hope this dread disease may not become epidemic. We have had incessant rain for the last ten days, and the natives say we may expect a continuation of the same pleasant condition until the end of the month. I am obliged now to fall back on the usual feminine excuse for concluding an uninteresting letter, by stating (what in this case is a fact) that "we positively have no news, it is quite too awfully dull."

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 29th September; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The ever recurring blockade question, to which some attention was directed in the papers by last mail, has since that time assumed a more serious appearance. It is now that all merchandise and provisions, including cattle, hitherto exempted from duty, are subjected to heavy taxation at the Cap-sing-moon and the Cheung-chau stations on their way to Hong Kong and Macao, and what made the matter more serious was the fact that the junk people dared not make complaint to the Hong Kong Government, for fear of being molested in Canton. It is asserted that a tax of 30 cents is levied upon every head of cattle exported from the mainland to the Colony. A correspondent of one of the papers suggests that some arrangement might be come to by which the difficulty could be got over, and the revenue of the Chinese Government saved. He suggests that the opium imported into the colony could easily be registered either by Stamp Ordinance or otherwise, of course at the expense of the Chinese authorities, and if necessary, an opium farmer or registrar might be empowered (acting under the supervision of the colonial authorities) to issue permits freeing all opium exported from taxation until it reaches its destination. Or, as in the case of tobacco at Gibraltar, all opium exported from Hong Kong should be exported under bond (similar to that given in the northern ports on exporting grain) returnable when the opium reaches its destination. He adds his opinion that it appears only possible by some such arrangement to discourage the illicit trade, which is detrimental to the true interests of the colony, is the cause of ill-feeling engendered, and contributes in no mean degree to the augmentation of crime.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Union Insurance Society of Canton took place on the 26th September, Mr. H. Lowcock in the chair, when the report and accounts were duly passed. In laying them before the meeting, the Chairman said that the business for the year 1876 had been very good indeed. The net profits amounted to over \$300,000, out of a net income of nearly \$900,000, and of these profits, \$104,000, as shown in the report, had already been divided by interim bonuses of five and eight per cent. among the contributing shareholders, while there would be available for further distribution another five per cent. The position of the Society was of course very much strengthened by the reserve fund being made up to \$250,000, as they would be able in future to divide 66.66 per cent, or two thirds of the profits, amongst contributors, instead of, as during the previous three years, 50 per cent., to which attention ought to be drawn with the view of increasing the business of the office.

The employment of Chinese in the police force has been again discussed in consequence of the new Governor's proclivities in favour of the natives. The *Daily Press* in commenting on the subject says:—

They (the Chinese police) are undoubtedly useful in detecting smaller offences, and can often render valuable assistance in tracking criminals. But in cases of serious crime they are of little use, and in the event of any riot in the streets by sailors or others they are altogether unable to restore order. One European or American tar could safely engage three or four of these Chinese constables, and put the lot *hors de combat*. The Chinese police, it is true, generally manage to keep out of way when there is any great row on; they have no stomach for such encounters, and prefer to employ their time in hunting up petty offenders. In almost all serious cases they have been found miserably wanting. As will be remembered, in the case of the Ice House Lane stabbing affair last year, a Chinese constable quietly allowed a prisoner to walk off out of his custody, probably through fear of the consequences of detaining him. Only the other day a little girl was violated and murdered, but the Chinese police have utterly failed to trace home the crime to the authors. They are, as a rule, sadly deficient in personal courage, and not to be depended upon in any case of emergency. This is strongly felt both by the European and native communities, neither of whom place any confidence in them.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

A case of the application of lynch law to a Chinaman by some of his fellow countrymen occurred on the Praya in front of the Central Market. A large number of coolies were, as usual, engaged in carrying vegetables and other produce into the market, when a Chinaman thrust himself in among them and dexterously endeavoured to appropriate some of the vegetables to his own use. This design was discovered, however, before it could be carried out, and the market coolies set upon the miserable peculator in a body, knocked him down and administered a fearful thrashing with their bamboos and carrying poles. This punishment continued unchecked for some time, until the arrival of a foreigner on the scene. The police were conspicuous by their absence.

Mr. Russell, the presiding magistrate at the police-court, has mentioned on the bench that a Chinese merchant has sent him a \$25 note for the poor-box, and he thought that it was nothing but fair and right that it should be publicly acknowledged.

We have received the first number of a small fortnightly magazine, entitled the *Hong Kong Catholic Register*. It contains Church notices, calendar for the fortnight, extracts from the *Tablet*, an introductory article, an extract from the report of the proceedings of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund, and a local paragraph in laudation of the Governor's recent speech on Crime and Prison Discipline. It is very well printed by the boys at the Catholic Reformatory, but that, we are bound to say, is the best feature of the publication, which is scarcely likely to make a constituency for itself in this Colony.

A new feature appears in the *Gazette* of Saturday, his Excellency's speech at the Legislative Council on Monday last being fully reproduced, after having been first carefully revised. The *Gazette* report contains one or two passages that our reporter fails to discover on his shorthand notes.

The subjoined reports of the steamships *Taiwan* and *Seaton* give full particulars of the typhoon in the Formosa Channel, which occurred during the night of the 21st September. The steamship *Taiwan* left Foochow on the 21st inst. at nine a.m., and had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather to Ocksen, which was passed at nine p.m. At ten p.m. the weather began to look threatening, and a heavy sea getting up from the south, barometer falling rapidly, the wind increasing and being towards the S.E., with every appearance of a typhoon, put double lashings on every thing movable on deck. At eleven p.m., wind still rising and glass falling, wind veered to the eastward and then to the S. eastward. At midnight it had increased to a violent gale, and the sea breaking on board amidships and aft, the vessel rolling very heavily, almost unmanageable, and making great leeway. At one a.m., 22nd, gale increased to a hurricane, starboard boats filling at every lurch; endeavoured to secure them, but could not; whilst trying to secure the starboard lifeboat she filled and broke away from the davits, and two minutes later the port lifeboat broke away in the same manner. Wind now increased to typhoon violence, and the ship fell off before the wind and sea; tried all that could be done to get her to the wind and sea again, but of no avail, every sail aft blew away in the attempt to do so. At two a.m. ship still refused to come to the wind, and, as she was heading straight for the land, deemed it advisable to cut away the foremast. At 2.10 a.m. the foremast fell to the starboard side, and at 2.15, the vessel being eased considerably, stopped engines to clear away the wreck from propeller; at this time the wind lulled, but a tremendous sea catching the vessel on the starboard tack laid her over on her beam ends, with the water up to the hatches and putting the top-gallant rail under water. She shortly righted herself and came to the wind, and behaved much better than before the mast was cut away. The vessel now headed S.E., but still shipped heavy seas aft, which washed away things movable from the deck. At 3.30 the glass began to rise,

but there was no alteration in the weather, and the cutter and gig went away piecemeal, the wind and sea preventing every effort to secure them. At 4 a.m. the glass was still rising, but wind and sea still doing much damage to ship, though she was behaving admirably. At 6 a.m. wind decreasing and ship answering per helm. At 6.30 a.m. wind had decreased and sea fallen.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes:—

The people of the eighteen villages lying outside the western suburb of this city have entered into a league for mutual defence against the robbers abounding in the district. Every member of the league is bound to turn out to fight the banditti on hearing a summons, or incur a heavy fine. Robberies are, if anything, more prevalent than ever, and the action taken by the villagers is very sensible, seeing that they need not look for efficient protection from the authorities.

Accidents frequently happen through the careless manner in which the natives use kerosine. Only a few nights back a kerosine lamp was capsized in a chandler's shop, and nearly resulted in the complete destruction of the premises, the fire being put out with difficulty. A meeting was held at the temple in the street, at which the advisability of stopping the use of kerosine oil on account of its dangerous character was discussed.

A serious fracas occurred on the evening of the 21st September at Kok Foo, in the Western suburb, between the hardwood workmen and the servants belonging to the flower boats. It appears that some musical performance was going on in the boats, and, as usual on such occasions, people had gathered on the bank to enjoy the music gratis. From some cause or other a dispute arose between the shore audience and the boat people, and from words they soon got to blows, or rather to the use of missiles. Heavy stones were flying about in all directions, and one of the workmen was killed on the spot by one of them.

The Governor of Kwangsi on the subject, that functionary has agreed that the *lekin* duties on rice shall be reduced to one-half for two months, in consequence of the badness of the crops in this province.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, SEPT. 26, 1877.

During the current month all the civil and military officers serving in this city have been much engaged in celebrating the customary autumnal festivals in honour of the following State deities, namely, Confucius, sage and philosopher; Luang-Wong, the Dragon King; Maan Chaong, a God of Learning; Kwantai, the God of War; and Tien Hau, the Queen of Heaven. The fête in honour of Confucius was held on the 11th instant, and was, perhaps, the most imposing of all these singular State ceremonies. A brief account of it may probably interest your readers. The officials who were present on the occasion, each of whom was attired in his Court dress, were arranged in order by a master of ceremonies in the great quadrangle of the Namhoi Confucian Temple, with their faces looking towards the altar of the sage. The civil officers were placed on the east, and the military officers on the west side of the quadrangle in question. The Viceroy, who at such times is the *pontifex maximus*, or high priest, approached the altar, upon which were placed expiatory sacrifices of sheep, swine, and a bullock, and eucharistical offerings, also, of fruits, flowers, cakes, and wine, not less than nine times. In front of this altar, he, on each of these occasions, not only presented the offerings, but also, at a word of command given by the master of ceremonies, prostrated himself on the ground, and performed the "Kow-tow." On one side of the altar there was an orchestra, in which stood several musicians, some of whom sang, while others played upon ancient musical instruments *psalms* of praise in honour of Confucius. This religious ceremony was brought to a close by a herald, who stood on the left of the Viceroy, reading in a loud tone of voice a prayer to the sage. This prayer, which had been previously written on a sheet of yellow paper by a calligraphist, was then cast into a sacred furnace, with a view to its being conveyed by the action of fire to the world of spirits.

The mid-autumn festival or fête in honour of the harvest moon was also duly observed on the 21st inst., not only by the officials, but by the people in general. This ceremony, which takes place at the full moon of the eighth month of the Chinese year, is not unfrequently styled the "Feast of Lanterns," in consequence of the many-lighted lamps, which, as offerings to the great orb of night, are displayed on the tops of the houses. This universal illumination commences at the rising of the moon, and is continued until midnight. Cakes, too, of various sizes, and which are termed moon-cakes, are presented on this joyous occasion, as eucharistical offerings to Cynthia, fair goddess of the night. The streets were crowded throughout the festival by pleasure-seekers of all kinds, some of whom, I regret to say, were so foolish as to break the peace. This will appear when I state that about two hundred artificers, chiefly lapidaries and carvers in wood, intruded themselves into the flower boats, or fashionable floating restaurants, which are anchored in close proximity to the Yau-lean-moon, or "Oil Market Gate" of the city. On being politely requested to withdraw, they not only

refused to do so, but, at the same time, declared that it was their intention to resist any attempt that might be made to eject them. A general fight at length ensued, and which did not terminate until several heads had been broken, and one man—a boatman—had been killed. All the carved wood, stained glass windows, furniture, and chandeliers of the flower boats were literally demolished by the fury of the aggressors.

MACAO.

To the great delight of the Portuguese, a college for boys, a sort of collegiate school, is shortly to be opened. Two Jesuit professors were expected in November, and the Rev. Fathers Stockman and Deuback, also members of the Society of Jesus, who were formerly stationed at Macao, but have been in Calcutta for some time, also return to join the staff of the college. Facilities for a good education will be provided for all the youngsters, and a long felt want supplied by the institution.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILA.

The *Straits Times* has the following:—

From Manila papers the following information is translated:—"Sooloo.—We understand that the Government and the Captain-General have received official intelligence of the Moros having, on the 9th inst., made a sudden attack on the forts of the town of Sooloo with about 800 men, armed with muskets, without there being any loss from it on our side. Their fire was answered by our garrison, the soldiers of which had on that account a day as it were of military festivity; they put the Moros to flight, thanks to the deadly effects of the Remington rifles and rifled cannon. There are no other private details of these events, news of which reached Zamboanga shortly before the *Pasig* left, other than that the Moros who made the attack having been assembled days beforehand at Liang, by Datus Assibi and Pula who were the chiefs who headed the expedition, the attack being made at the same time on land and by sea, in prahus which were battered with cannon and pursued by the schooner and gunboats stationed at Sooloo. Both those who attempted the attack by land and those who did so in prahus suffered dreadful losses, which were extraordinarily increased by their persistence and bravery. The news obtained, more from passengers than from letters, represents the affair as a sort of spectacle which the Moros afforded our few soldiers, who, from superiority of position and weapons, were safe from that cloud of fanatics, whom perhaps it may be necessary to seek out in their lurking-places as has been done by the Dutch in Atchin, and was done by the British in Perak last year."—*Oceanic*, Sept. 19.

The same correspondent says that building operations at Sooloo were going on slowly from scarcity of materials and workmen. Brigadier Gamir left for Manila, after thoroughly inspecting the new Settlement at Sooloo and ordering the adoption of several efficient measures there.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 7th October; no later mail from London had been received. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

It has been found that the reports of the Chinese rioting in Malacca had been much exaggerated, and we are now glad to announce, authoritatively, that so far from any one being killed, no one was seriously hurt, and the riot did not really last for more than ten minutes. Those who, no doubt in a moment of unnecessary excitement, first apprised the Government, and excited it into a temporary state of uneasiness, are blamable, and trouble, time, money and anxiety would have been spared had they only confined themselves to the truth.

If the realisable value of shop property in any town may be accepted as a proof of the increasing wealth of its mercantile community, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves in Singapore on that ground. Mr. Angus, the auctioneer, has lately sold five shops at the corner of Amoy-street and Japan-street for \$4,500, and the same grant was purchased in December, 1850, for \$1,100; the same gentleman sold four shops at the corner of South Bridge-road and Upper Nankin-street, which were purchased in December, 1850, for \$700, at the extraordinary price of \$6,700; and one shop opposite the Ellenborough market, which was bought in 1850 for \$350, fetched at the same sale the sum of \$4,250. Such an increase in the value of property has scarcely been surpassed anywhere, and, we need not remark, the purchasers in all cases were Chinese traders.

Two small pieces of land situate in South Canal-road, one of the busy thoroughfares of the town, was sold by auction, by Messrs. Powell and Co., for the aggregate sum of \$21,300. The first lot comprised an area of 5,131 square feet, the building on which is occupied by the Opium Farm at a rental of \$80 per month, and was knocked down for \$17,300. The second lot

containing an area of 906 square feet, with a shop-house, let as a monthly rental of \$18, realised \$4,000. Ten years ago this property fetched only a third of these prices.

Mr. Merton, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, has been commissioned to proceed to the Native States, for the purpose of examining the botany of the countries and reporting upon their productiveness.

Mr. Superintendent Maxwell has been appointed to succeed Captain Walshe as Acting Inspector General of Police.

Mr. H. T. Usher, Governor of Labuan, has been granted leave to return home, owing to ill-health. It has not transpired who will perform his duties in his absence.

Cholera has broken out in some of the Chinese immigrant depôts, and one death from that disease has been reported. Now is the time for the Protectors of Chinese to begin to exercise the energies expected of them.

The Estimates for 1878 are published. The following is an abstract of them:—

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1878.				
Heads of Expenditure.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
Salaries	\$363,367	\$192,561	\$76,772	\$632,699
Office Contingencies ...	10,401	5,265	935	16,601
Pensions	24,301	22,892	6,144	53,337
Revenue Services	9,600	6,828	8,800	25,228
Administration of Justice	2,150	2,950	820	5,920
Ecclesiastical	120	700	320	1,140
Charitable Allowances ...	2,800	1,850	1,100	5,750
Education	20,138	10,734	7,622	38,494
Medical	52,122	26,913	6,240	85,275
Police	16,280	14,482	4,422	35,184
Gaols	37,700	10,330	8,150	56,180
Harbour Department ...	11,400	2,920	1,075	15,395
Lighthouse	7,626	—	1,500	9,126
Government Vessels ...	27,400	2,850	150	30,400
Conveyance of Mails ...	54,000	2,325	180	56,505
Rent	2,256	655	844	3,755
Transport	15,520	13,690	7,580	36,790
Interest	2,000	—	—	2,000
Miscellaneous Services ...	41,180	7,794	1,000	49,974
Works and Buildings ...	85,864	34,330	12,892	133,086
Roads, Streets, & Bridges	1,400	47,150	21,550	70,100
Military Expenditure ...	237,677	1,800	660	240,137
Special Expenses Native States	6,600	—	—	6,600
Total	\$1,032,202	\$409,019	\$163,756	\$1,604,977

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1878.				
Heads of Revenue.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
Land Revenue	\$38,250	\$36,050	\$21,635	\$95,935
Rents, exclusive of Land	1,332	2,550	140	4,072
Licenses	549,210	410,582	89,850	1,049,642
Stamps	107,100	60,070	9,510	176,680
Port and Harbour Dues	43,100	12,050	740	55,890
Postage	60,700	20,800	810	82,310
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	17,800	22,450	3,210	43,460
Fees of Office	1,100	1,500	300	2,900
Reimbursements	62,536	33,800	6,449	102,785
Sale of Government Property	300	100	560	960
Interest	13,000	1,100	—	14,100
Miscellaneous	550	1,400	50	2,000
Special	16,000	10,000	700	26,700
Total	\$911,028	\$611,952	\$113,954	\$1,636,934

The following is an abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure from 1868:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1868	\$1,301,843 34	\$1,197,177 91
1869	1,313,046 54	1,164,354 57
1870	1,378,748 09	1,259,376 03
1871	1,405,703 22	1,254,111 16
1872	1,536,274 48	1,296,311 10
1873	1,502,094 83	1,415,828 71
1874	1,458,872 68	1,679,210 76
1875	1,538,854 89	1,503,745 11
1876	1,659,034 46	1,544,143 61
Est. 1877	1,632,914 —	1,542,354 —
„ 1878	1,636,934 —	1,604,977 —

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURNABY.—On the 6th Nov., at Great Yarmouth, the wife of Capt. Hugo B. Beaumont Burnaby, R.N., of a daughter.
 DO ROZARIO.—On the 18th Sept., at Shanghai, the wife of F. P. do Rozario, of a daughter.
 DRUMMOND.—On the 6th Sept., at Yokohama, the wife of Captain J. Drummond, of the steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, of a son.
 LEECHMAN.—On the 1st Oct., at the Point, Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of George Barclay Leechman, of a daughter.
 LUNBERG.—On the 17th Sept., at Penang, the wife of J. H. Lunberg, of Lankat, Sumatra, of a daughter.
 STEWART.—On the 7th Nov., at 16, Vauclough-park, Blackheath, the wife of Alex. Stewart, of a son.
 SUNG.—On the 3rd Oct., at Singapore, the wife of Martin Sung, of a son.
 WODEHOUSE.—On the 26th Sept., at Hong Kong, the wife of Henry Ernest Wodehouse, of a son.
 YEO.—On the 15th Sept., at Shanghai, Mrs. George Jope Yeo, of a son.
 YOUNGSON.—On the 15th Sept., at Shanghai, the wife of Wm. Youngson Imperial Maritime Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DALRY-MORRIS.—On the 15th Sept., at Christ-church, Malacca, by the Rev. W. H. Gomes, Edward George Daley, Sub-Inspector of Police, Straits Settlements, to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of the late A. B. Gomes, of Singapore.

KEY-BARTOLUCCI.—On the 16th Oct., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Rev. T. F. Morton, R.N., Vice-Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Stations, to Evelyn, daughter of Signor Vincenzo Bartolucci and Clementina Dundas, of Carron Hall, Surlinghamshire.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—On the 31st Sept., at Shanghai, William Richard Adams, Shanghai Pilot.

HOLMAN.—On the 16th Sept., at Shanghai, James Henry Holman, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 39 years.

HOLWILL.—On the 13th Sept., at Chefoo, May Goodrich, the infant daughter of Ernest T. Holwill.

JOHNSTON.—On the 6th Nov., at 84, St. George's-square, after a short illness, May daughter of A. R. Campbell Johnston, formerly of Hong Kong, aged nine years.

MACKIE.—On the 14th Sept., at Shanghai, William Mackie, Sergeant Municipal Police.

ROSE.—On the 23rd Sept., at Amoy, Mrs. Emilie Rose.

SHAND.—On the 23rd Sept., at Mount Stuart, Mauritius, Dame Margaret Lee Harvey, wife of the Hon. Sir Charles Pringle Harvey, Chief Justice of Mauritius, and daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Harvey, of Castlecamp, Rutshire.

SINCLAIR.—On the 1st Nov., at 18, Albany-place, Aberdeen, suddenly, Margaret Bisset, wife of James Sinclair, Planter, Ceylon, aged 25 years.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1877-78.

Date.	TEA.				SILK.
	From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foo-chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.
From May 16, 1877, to Sept. 21, 1877	65573789	37054087	690752	11896269	118044923
From May 16, 1876, to Sept. 31, 1876	63105499	34878914	1640455	10345187	108991437
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From June 1, to Sept. 21, 1877	...	...	...	...	495176
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	6320274
TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.					
From June 1, to Sept. 21, 1877	...	...	...	...	23005669
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	16737417
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.					
From June 1, to Sept. 21, 1877	...	...	...	...	13,009,778
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	13,235,716

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	18,600	1864 to 1865	121,236,970	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,331,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	32,300
1846 to 1847	63,972,000	22,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	30,052
1847 to 1848	77,527,800	31,253	1867 to 1868	116,890,130	27,149
1848 to 1849	92,240,300	41,161	1868 to 1869	127,750,804	30,217
1849 to 1850	76,990,255	48,315	1869 to 1870	130,750,133	33,907
1850 to 1851	45,789,793	33,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,450	31,329
1851 to 1852	85,560,452	61,109	1871 to 1872	149,771,395	34,549
1852 to 1853	90,066,180	70,614	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	37,263
1853 to 1854	109,951,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,588,620	47,373
1854 to 1855	121,378,580	79,587	1874 to 1875	161,961,407	35,109
1855 to 1856	117,463,566	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,287	37,483

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]
ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11½d.
Shanghai	5s. 5½d. to 5s. 4½d.	5s. 5½d.	5s. 5½d.
Canton	...	...	...
Hong Kong	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11½d.
Macao	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1d.
Singapore	3s. 11½d.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 0½d.
Penang	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1d.
Manila	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 300 to 303	Rs. 219
" Hong Kong	2½ to 2½ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.0	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 73.2.25	1 prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 40 prem.
Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 235.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 115.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 100 (nominal).
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$637½.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 560.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Tls. 775.
Union Insurance Society, \$950.
China Traders Company (Limited), \$2,900.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 169.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 98.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £104.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 88.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 70.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 30.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares (\$100 paid), \$140.
New Harbour Dock Company (\$100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company (\$25 paid), par.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 48 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share, nominal.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 30 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,500 per share.
Hotel Sharras, \$60 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 16 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$66½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, \$900 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, \$170 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company \$245 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d.).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 30 per share.

* The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 6d., Hong Kong 5s. 1½d., at Shanghai 5s. 5½d.

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

	TEA.			
	From May 1, 1876-7.	From May 1, 1875-6.	From May 1, 1874-5.	From May 1, 1873-4.
To New York	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
" San Francisco	3,092,709	3,164,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
" Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
" England	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

	SILK.			
	From July 1, 1876-7.	From July 1, 1875-6.	From July 1, 1874-5.	From July 1, 1873-4.
To England	10,760	4,378	5,214	7,015
" France	9,584	8,362	6,248	6,254
" America	150	108	115	162
" Other countries	723	243	366	1,089
Total	21,217	13,591	11,941	14,520

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1877-78.

To New York	8,538,801
" Chicago	627,178
" Boston	286,869
" San Francisco	149,902
" Canada	53,320
" London	—
Total	4,655,568

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT, Nov. 9, 1877.

Shipped.	Ship.	From.	Lbs.
July 30	Fitzroy	Shanghai	802,373
" "	Forward Ho	Shanghai	1,227,223
Aug. 28	Albert Victor	Shanghai	806,275
" 29	Serapis	Shanghai	1,208,685
" "	Black Adder	Shanghai	1,000,000
" "	Woodlark	Shanghai	1,000,000
Sept. 8	John Milton	Shanghai	781,559
" 12	Bon Accord	Canton	455,865
Oct. 10	Edinburgh Castle (s.)	Foochow	1,000,000
" 13	Glenartney (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,500,000
" "	Hesperia (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
" "	Olympia (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
" "	Antenor (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
" "	Lombardy (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
" "	Ulysses (s.)	Shanghai, &c.	1,000,000
" "	Montgomeryshire (s.)	Foochow	1,000,000
Total lbs.	...	...	15,761,930

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Oct. 6, 1877.	Total to Oct. 6, 1876.
Tin	14,016	30,604
Gambier	345,442	262,109
Cutch	2,209	1,314
Pearl Sago	52,512	49,732
Sago Flour	162,308	165,617
Tapioca	43,864	33,224
Black Pepper	93,093	90,961
White Pepper	32,800	23,792
Coffee	11,855	14,549
Gutta Percha	19,505	12,115
Gum Benjamin	1,586	1,916
Gum Copal	4,742	2,271
Gamboge	221	279
Rattans	55,239	53,480
Buffalo Hides	35,578	15,479
Cow Hides	705	2,100
Buffalo Horns	6,199	4,169

RICE AFLOAT FROM JAPAN.

Laurel	May 25	824
Punjab	" 31	1,126
Scawfell	July 5	590
Glamis	" 19	1,694
Cynosure	" 20	1,160
Flying Spur	" 30	939
Leicester	Aug. 8	1,648
Total		7,981

SUGAR AFLOAT FROM FAR EAST.

April 1	...	Carpo	...	China	...	Tons	1,260
June 2	...	L. Rookh	...	China	...	"	1,750
" 6	...	Rickmers	...	China	...	"	8,000
" 12	...	Carricks	...	China	...	"	18,000
July 27	...	Stanfield	...	China	...	Bags	7,726
Aug. 26	...	Polynesia	...	China	...	"	2,904

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Oct. 1, 1877. Piculs.	Total to Oct. 1, 1876. Piculs.
Tin	16,837	63,081
Sugar	119,664	77,353
Black Pepper	47,412	34,778
White Pepper	8,214	2,377
Cloves	213	17
Tobacco	1,662	7,618
Tapioca	18,746	18,438
Hides	746	5,019
Horns	208	546
India-rubber	356	310
Mace	826	259
Nutmegs	753	1,104
Battans	6,093	9,559
Coffee	145	47

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 15, 1877 AND 1876.

Produce.	—	Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia.		San Francisco.	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Sugar	Tons.	43215	34435	1642	128	52301	40917	—	974	6347	15639
Hemp	Bales	101659	101477	784	9770	112735	64434	2517	7508	8109	18250
Coffee	Tons.	1563	608	1464	1633	—	—	—	—	119	308
Cigars	Mil.	8132	5846	1670	330	710	335	4185	4157	350	273
Indigo	Qzls.	999	169	—	12	2106	1629	—	—	—	—

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, Nov. 7, Priam (str.); from London, 7, Fleure Castle (str.); from Sydney, 8, Ethiopian.
At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. 24, Abel Abbott; from Dunedin, 25, Marie; from Cardiff, Nov. 5, Candidate; from London, 6, City of Limerick (str.); Glenlyon (str.).
At SAIGON.—From Havre, Sept. 21, St. Adresse.
At BATAVIA.—From Holland, Sept. 18, Friesland (str.); Oct. 23, Madura (str.); from Newcastle, N.S.W., Sept. 18, Elwy; from Cardiff, 19, Walborg; from Rio de Janeiro, 23, Dr. Mezer; Oct. 2, Corinna.
At SAMARANG.—From New York, Sept. 23, Western Chief.
At SOERABAYA.—From New York, Sept. 17, Roma (str.), Spartan; from Amsterdam, 28, Buna.
At PADANG.—From Nieuws Diap, Oct. 30, Prins van Oranje (str.).
At ATCHIN.—From Newcastle, Sept. 26, Gjsbertus Hermanus.
At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, Nov. 1, Dunnikier; 3, Benmore, Jose Rimem, Solleito, Marathon, Admiral; from Liverpool, 7, Frederick, Morr; from Newcastle, 7, Vanadia; from Sunderland, 7, Invincible.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, via Foochow, Sept. 15, Antenor (str.), Juan (str.); Nov. 4, Glenfinlas (str.).
From HONG KONG.—For New York, Sept. 24, William Cobb; for Melbourne, 24, Winlow; for London, 24, Antenor (str.).
From SAIGON.—For Melbourne, Sept. 27, Otazo.
From BATAVIA.—For the Channel, f.o., Sept. 22, Weidenhjelm; 23, Brato; for Amsterdam, Nov. 1, Sindoro.
From SAMARANG.—For the Channel, f.o., Sept. 21, Cheshire; 27, Verona; for Amsterdam, 23, Antoinette, E. V. Almquist; 26, Alblas-aerwaard; 27, Southwick.
From BANGKOK.—For Cherbourg, Sept. 10, Scharnhorst.
From SINGAPORE.—For London, Oct. 1, Antenor (str.); 6, Glensagle (str.), Hemperia (str.); for Liverpool, 2, Werra; for Adelaide, 5, Rebecca.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
SHANGHAI, Nov. 1.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.0; Silk market quiet; No. 4 Tsalles Tls. 430. Total export to date 13,000 bales.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
HONG KONG, Nov. 1.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, \$2.25; 16-24 Water Twist, \$95.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Oct. 30, at Astoria, from Hong Kong, Woodhall; Nov. 7, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Gloria; at Queens-town, from Rangoon, Carmelita Rocco; at Liverpool, from Hong Kong, Carricks; 8, from Rangoon, Ada E. Oulton; at New York, from Singapore, Mallard; from Manila, Havilah; 9, at London, from Foochow, Antenor (str.); from Maulmain, Asshur; passed Deal, for London, from Swatow, Woodlark; from Singapore, Nancy Pendleton (supposed); at Liverpool, from Ilo Ilo, Glencairn; at Queens-town, from Swatow, Jane oodburn.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 8, from Cardiff, for Singapore, St. Olaf; from Liverpool, for Anjer, Helens; from Sunderland, for Singapore (via Jeddah), Good Hope (str.); from Newcastle, for Java, Gebroeders van der Beek.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Nov. 8, Silurian, from Batavia.

SPOKEN.—Friedland, Singapore for London, Oct. 12, 9 N., 23 W.; Laurel, Japan for Falmouth, Oct. 26, 33 N., 33 W.; Waterloo, Amsterdam for Batavia, Sept. 26, 5 S., 27 W.; Emilio V., Singapore for London, Oct. 5, 40 N., 11 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Plymouth, Nov. 8, passed Lodere, London for Hong Kong; Gibraltar, Nov. 4, passed Prins Hendrik (s.), Batavia, for Nieuwe Diap; Nov. 2, cleared, Fair Leader, London for Yokohama; Malta, Nov. 8, passed, Glengyle, London for Singapore, &c.; Loudoun Castle (s.), Amoy for New York.

CASUALTIES.—West Cowes, Nov. 9, the Ferdinand and Louis, from Shields to Macassar, has put in here with damage to port side and main rigging, and reported to be making a little water, having collided with an unknown schooner. Batavia, Nov. 3, the wreck of the Iron Age has been sold for £350.

Correspondence.

CHINESE CRIMINALS IN HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of the London and China Telegraph.)

SIR,—I am very glad to notice that you have put the real question involved in the dispute (for I can scarcely call it by any more dignified name) which has arisen in Hong Kong in its true light. It must be evident to anyone reading the extracts which you have culled from the Hong Kong papers on the subject, that the Governor has taken a very extreme course, and the summary of the correspondence in your article fully confirms this view. Upon the top of the actual question (which is a comparatively narrow one) of the manner in which flogging should be inflicted, Mr. Hennessy has contrived to raise one of grand importance, namely, the degree to which a governor is justified in interfering with the independence of the judges in the administration of the law as it actually exists. It seems to me that you have hit the exact point at issue, and that it is clear the Governor has exceeded the limits of his authority. As head of the Executive he might justifiably take any precautions he thought necessary to prevent flogging being inflicted in a cruel way; but he cannot be considered justified in ordering that it shall be within the precincts of the jail, when the law says that it shall be in public. One of the most important uses of such a punishment is as an example to other evil-disposed persons, and this effect must be materially weakened by its being inflicted out of sight. Whatever individual views the Governor or even the judges themselves might entertain on the subject, so long as the law says that the flogging shall be public, neither governor nor judge has power to alter it. Laws even in Hong Kong are not promulgated by the *ipse dixit* of a governor; and if an alteration in this respect be desirable it must be made after the matter has been brought in regular form before the Legislative Council and a new Ordinance passed by them.

I think that under all the circumstances Chief Justice Smale has acted with commendable temperance and judgment in the course which he has adopted, and I trust that he will receive full support in the matter. Old Hong Kong residents will remember the *contratemptus* which occurred between Sir John Davis and Judge Hulme, and the course which was pursued by the latter gentleman; who, to avoid any controversy with the Governor, put himself in the English mail steamer, and in due course returned to the colony reinstated. This is a very practical proof that the powers of the Governor are not arbitrary even in Crown colonies; and I trust that Mr. Hennessy will recognise this fact.

It may be argued in his defence that public flogging is a demoralising exhibition; and I am not prepared (nor to my certain knowledge is Judge Smale) to deny that in its general application there is much truth in this statement. But even considered generally it is an open question, and totally distinct from such a question as whether a criminal should be cruelly flogged, upon which, on the principle *necessitas summa lex*, the Governor was not only justified in acting, but was clearly called upon to act. There are, however, special reasons why public flogging is useful in Hong Kong. These reasons influenced the Legislature in framing the law, and the Governor had no right to ignore the existing law in favour of his own preconceived opinions.

It is worthy of note that Sir John Smale was opposed to the introduction of flogging upon such grounds of humanity as would naturally at first influence all enlightened persons; but his practical experience of the nature of the Chinese criminal classes has led him to recognise the necessity of the measure, however repulsive it may be to him on general grounds. The opinion of one whose position and experience so well qualify him to judge, formed after such careful consideration, should have been treated with more respect than was shown to it by the Governor, even if the grave reasons for not interfering with judicial matters, above detailed, were not in themselves sufficient to make him hesitate before going counter to the law.—

Your obedient servant,
AN OLD HONG KONG RESIDENT,
London, Nov. 7, 1877.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter.

Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £33s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £22s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The steps which have been taken by the Chinese authorities for the punishment of the offenders in the Wuchang outrage appear to have been sufficiently energetic. Although only eight men could, it appears, be implicated, no less than twenty-nine were arrested and were since kept in prison. Up to the date of the latest advices no sentence had been passed; but the mere imprisonment in a Chinese jail was no slight punishment, and there seems reason to believe that in this instance the Chinese officials have acted *bonâ fide* and with due diligence. From Wenchow the satisfactory news is brought that the officials seem to be relaxing their demands for *lekin*, and have withdrawn the objectionable rules recently published from circulation, having persuaded themselves, apparently, that their action was likely to bring them to trouble. The tax, however, was still claimed in a mild way, though the tone of the collectors is altered. The non-arrival of any steamer was bitterly complained of; and the consequent dulness spoken of as something that might be "felt." Some cases of cholera had occurred, but the exceptional cleanliness of the city, it is hoped, would prevent a severe outbreak. The probability of famine in the North is attracting serious attention. It is stated by good authorities that this disaster is almost certain to come, and that it is equally certain that things will be allowed to drift on, and no measures dictated by reason and forecast will be attempted, to check the progress of the evil or to preserve the lives of people. The Futai of Hupeh has died suddenly, and it is stated that fabulous sums will be spent upon his funeral. Severe punishment has befallen the Lieutenant-Governor and Financial Commissioner of the province of Shansi, for the offence with which he was lately charged by Tso Tsung-t'wang, viz., holding back a large portion of the monthly remittances due to the latter's military chest. The offending functionary has been stripped of his rank and removed from official employ. At Shanghai the fourth engine for the Woosung Railway had arrived and had made its trial trip. It would seem, therefore, there is still some chance of the line being kept open. Serious attention is again called to the necessity of some measures being adopted for dredging the Hwangpo river.

At Hong Kong the blockade question was again being discussed, and had assumed a somewhat serious aspect. The Union Insurance Society of Canton held their annual meeting on the 26th Sept. The question of the employment of Chinese in the police force was again attracting attention. A small Catholic newspaper has been established. At Canton robberies were again becoming prevalent. A serious fracas had occurred in the Western suburb. The *lekin* duties on rice had been reduced by one-half, in consequence of the bad crop. At Macao a collegiate establishment has been set on foot, much to the delight of the residents, the want of means of education for the rising generation being much felt.

The news from Japan brought by the present mail has been anticipated *via* America.

GUILDS AND MONOPOLIES IN CHINA.

It is not often that we are able to obtain any definite insight into the working of the complicated system of inland taxation which prevails in China; but some very important light is thrown upon the subject in the Report on Trade at Ningpo from Mr. Acting-Consul COOPER, which we recently noticed. He states that the trade in British cotton manufactured goods is still entirely in the hands of the guild called the Foreign Piece Goods Guild, which, by the monthly payment of a thousand strings of cash (say £200) to the Governor of the province, obtains not only an exemption from *lekin* tax for all cotton manufactures imported by it, but also the aid of all the officials at the barriers in preventing goods without its stamp passing into the country. The monopoly that has been created obtains exemption from *lekin* only, and not from transit duty and tolls, but is of such a nature that retailers from all parts do not dare to offer for sale unmarked foreign cottons, and that foreign merchants are entirely excluded. Mr. COOPER does not appear to attach so much importance to the injuriousness of the effect which is produced upon foreign trade as it deserves. He looks upon it chiefly in the light of the additional payment of some £2,400 a year; but it is clear that the system of monopoly which it is the means of producing must have the effect of very greatly hampering the trade, and the details which he furnishes are of value as showing how the *lekin* and other inland duties are made the means of creating monopolies. The matter has an important bearing upon the results which would be brought about by our officially recognising the right of the Chinese officials to levy *lekin* upon goods the moment they had left the foreign settlements. A farm of precisely the same character as that above described would be instituted, and a complete monopoly established by means of which the local officials would benefit by obtaining larger taxes, the native guilds by being protected in the trade, while foreign goods would be completely excluded from the interior through any other channel than that of the monopolists. No doubt a system of this character is in force even at present to a great extent; but this is a different matter altogether to our officially recognising it, and thus giving our full support to Chinese obstructiveness and to the system of levying irregular and arbitrary duties, against which all the commercial stipulations of our Treaty are directed. The French Treaty with China has a clause directly declaring trade monopolies contrary to the interests of the foreign merchants illegal; and we have the right to avail ourselves of this fact in virtue of the most favoured nation clause. It would, therefore, be in the highest degree impolitic to do anything which would have the effect of diminishing the force of such representations as we might at times feel justified in making to the Chinese Government on the subject.

WE are glad to find that the scheme for re-building the Praya at Hong Kong is proceeding, though unfortunately somewhat slowly. It appears from an explanation which Mr. LOWCOCK has done good service in eliciting from the Governor at the meeting of the Legislative Council that, under the impression that the proposed wall would have to withstand the full force of the sea, instead of that of the sea in a land-locked harbour, Sir JAMES COODE suggested some modifications of Mr. PRICE's plan which would add to the strength of the wall but needlessly increase its cost. We believe that revised plans are now on the way from Hong Kong, which the Colonial-office will decide on without loss of time.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have been authorised to receive applications for £100,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Straits Settlements Government Debentures. Full particulars of the issue are given in our advertising columns.

WE understand that Lord CARNARVON will receive the members of the Straits Settlements Association at the Colonial-office to-morrow. A meeting of the Association will be held at the office, 34, Leadenhall-street, this day.

THE appointment of Mr. ISAAC SWINBURNE BOND to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements is gazetted.

THE CHINESE NAVAL OFFICERS.

We have received some further particulars regarding the Chinese Naval officers who have recently come to Europe, and whose movements we have noticed from time to time. Three were admitted into the Channel Fleet in September last, taking the rank of sub-lieutenants. Of these, one went on board the *Minotaur*, one on board the *Defence*, and one on board the *Black Prince*, and by last accounts were getting on very well. A further batch of three are to serve on board British men-of-war; namely, one on the *Bellerophon*, stationed at Bermuda, and two on the *Agin-court*, now stationed in Besika Bay. They will start for their destinations in about two weeks' time. The remaining six of the twelve who came to England were admitted into Greenwich College, and we learn now that they obtained very good marks on their Entrance examination. One of the Chinese professors of the Naval School, at Foochow, who accompanied the present Mission as secretary, is studying at King's College.

With regard to the students in France, we are informed that they are distributed as follows:—Two are to study law in Paris, and will go to the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques on the 15th inst. Some six or nine, who are at present at the Forges et Chantiers at Marseilles, will, it is expected, be admitted into the Ecole du Génie Maritime at Cherbourg. There are also three more at Marseilles in the same establishment, who are intended to enter the Ecole Maritime at Brest in June next; and one is also at La Seyne, near Toulon, studying naval architecture at the Forges et Chantiers there; while there are four studying machinery and metallurgy at Creusot, and one at the Ecole des Mineurs at St. Etienne.

The accounts from the various students are all satisfactory. They keep their health and make good progress with their work. The Chinese Government are so well pleased with the course things have taken that they have determined to send five more pupils from Foochow, accompanied by M. de Seyouzac, the present Director of the Arsenal there. This establishment has now been placed almost entirely under Chinese management. There are still twelve European employés in it, but the direction has been handed over to the Chinese who was formerly secretary to Mr. Giquel, who superintends the works, while another Chinese is superintendent of the schools. The management of the establishment will continue on this footing until the students connected with the present Mission return, when the whole Arsenal will be placed under their management.

Literature, Science, &c.

The announcements of Christmas publications fully come up to the expectations which have been formed, considering the dullness which has been the characteristic of the closing year. Mr. Murray announces Dr. Schliemann's *Mycenæ* with 500 illustrations, and an introduction by Mr. Gladstone. Messrs. Smith and Elder will publish a cheaper illustrated edition of Thackeray; Longmans announce the *Life of Pius IX.*, by Adolphus Trollope, while many other works of general interest will be forthcoming. *Good Words* for January is to contain the first part of a new novel by William Black, "Macleod of Dore"—the scene of which is laid partly in the Highlands and partly in London.

The Life of Jenghis Khan, by R. K. Douglas. London: Trübner and Co., Ludgate-hill.—This work will be welcomed as throwing new and valuable light upon the history of the celebrated Jenghis Khan, the founder of the Yuen Dynasty; who, succeeding at the age of thirteen to his father's small and inhospitable tract on the River Onon, ended by pushing his conquests from the China Sea to the banks of the Dnieper. The life of this celebrated conqueror has been hitherto obscured in consequence of the small amount of attention which Chinese, like all native writers of oriental history, have bestowed to events outside their countries, even when most intimately affecting them. For this reason it is only by combining the Chinese records of Jenghis Khan's life with what the Persian and other historians tell us that we can form a complete idea of what he achieved. Mr. Douglas prefaces the translation of the record from Chinese sources with a very well-compiled narrative, which will be of great assistance in attaining the end indicated—while the Chinese account itself is of much interest.

The Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers. Shanghai: The North China Herald Office; London: Trübner and Co.—This work, to which we have already directed attention, will supply a want much felt at the present time. It collects together all the treaties between China and Foreign Powers, and thus makes it easy to refer to our actual position upon any given point, which it is impossible to ascertain without consulting other treaties as in some cases we are entitled to more than is expressed in our own treaty, by virtue of the most favoured nation clause. The present collection gives, in addition to the different treaties, the various regulations agreed upon from time to time; and has also Sir Rutherford Alcock's Convention of 1869, and the Chefoo Agreement, now under consideration of the Government.

The China Review for July and August publishes, in addition to its usual selection of interesting papers, one of special value, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Eitel, on "Chinese Studies and Interpretation." With a view to the improvement of interpreting in China, he makes the same suggestion which we put forward some time back. He states that the Student-Interpreters' scheme, as organised by Sir Hercules Robinson, is in its main features sound, practical and efficient; but it might be improved in its mode of working by sending the candidates, selected by the prescribed competitive examinations, for two years or more to Oxford, and placing them under the tuition of Professor Dr. Legge, as unattached students of the University. He states that he has urged this plan on another occasion, and has since learned from Dr. Legge that he has made exactly the same proposition to the Foreign-office, offering to engage a native Pekingese teacher to assist him in the tuition of the students to be placed in his charge. He has also reason to believe that the present Acting Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong, the Hon. C. C. Smith, M.A., has on more than one occasion recommended the same plan to his superiors. It is to be hoped that the Government will see the advisability of acting upon such good authority. Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, of the Consular Service, continues his papers on Chinese law. Some of the "decisions" published read somewhat comically, and show the crude state in which Chinese legal science still remains; as, for example, the following:—

DECISION OF WEN TAI-CHING.

Recovery of Debt.

Hsu Lang-ching, the plaintiff, is a dealer in cotton from Honan; he supplied some by order to Shen Ai-men and Sun Tuan-cho, and although they have already worked it up into clothes, his money bag is still empty. At the hearing defendants have no excuse and promise payment. We order them in addition to be flogged for the greater security of strangers trading here.

Note.—Delay in payment is punishable.

Whether the flogging is merely a means of "security" or the weaving up of unpaid-for cotton is regarded as a *quasi-delinquency*, those learned in "Ancient Law" may perhaps be able to determine; but to the ordinary mind the decisions seem little short of puerile. Would not Mr. Alabaster do better service by endeavouring to explain such leading principles of Chinese law as he may be able to speak upon from his long experience as Assessor at the Shanghai Mixed Court?

M. Theodore Mueller, of Geneva, announces *L'Empire Japonais*, by Léon Metchnikoff, which will contain a complete description of Japan, and will be composed of four parts, and an album with coloured illustrations.

The Geographical Magazine for November contains the continuation of Mr. James Morrison's description of the island of Formosa, and also a very readable paper on the island of Perim, from the pen of Lieut. King, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

Professor Nordenskiöld's plan for his Arctic voyage of 1878 is described in the *Geographische Blätter* (Heft. iii. and iv.) of the Bremen Geographical Society. He intends to sail for the Siberian seas in the beginning of July, 1878, in a specially-adapted steamer, with a crew of one superior officer and eighteen volunteers of the Royal Swedish Navy; four scientific men, one doctor and four Norwegian ice-pilots will also form part of the ship's company. The voyage will be directed, first of all, to reach the mouth of the Yenisei and Cape Chelyuskin, the extreme north point of the mainland of Asia. If successful in doubling the latter point, Nordenskiöld hopes to be able to pass eastward along the coast between the new Siberian Islands and Kellet (Wrangell) Land, through Long's Strait to Behring Strait and the Pacific. Should the expedition find insurmountable difficulties at Cape Chelyuskin, it will winter in Taimyr Bight, in the mouth of the Piasina, or in the Yenisei.

Mr. Layard has obtained for the trustees of the British Museum some interesting antiquities from the neighbourhood of Lake Van. These relics are expected to throw light on the history of the ancient kingdom of Van or the Minneaus, a people who were important opponents of Assyrian rule, and who helped to accomplish the overthrow of Nineveh.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the Numismatic Society, on the 18th ult., John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair, Mr. Barclay V. Head read a paper, supplementary to his former article, on "Cyzicene Staters." A fresh instalment of thirty staters from the same hoard, presenting new types, formed the occasion for some additional notes on the subject, and also for a review of M. Six's criticisms on the previous essay. The President read a paper on "Three Roman Medallions, of Postumus, Commodus, and Probus," from his own collection, the first presenting considerable interest.

A paper, entitled "Free Trade and Protection, from an Indian Point of View," has been read at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, by Kashinath Trimbak Telang. Mr. Kashinath of course advocates the maintenance of the present customs duties on the import of piece goods into British India, and his reasons are entitled to much consideration. He displays an exhaustive acquaintance with modern authorities on political economy, and also with the contents of our magazines.

Monetary and Commercial.

It is notified that the Crown Agents for the Colonies are prepared to receive applications for £100,000 in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures of the Straits Settlements Government, being part of a sum of £150,000 authorised by ordinance, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The loan is incurred for the purposes of covering expenses incurred in the suppression of the Malayan disturbances, to make advances to the State of Perak, and for public works. Tenders will be received not later than the 15th inst., but allotments will not be made below £98 per £100 bond. The debt is to be redeemed in about fourteen years, a cumulated sinking fund of 5½ per cent. being created, commencing in November, 1878, for annual drawings at par, or purchase in the open market. The interest commences from the 15th inst., and is payable in May and November.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of October amounted to £37,402, against £33,383 in the corresponding period of 1876. Those of the Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Company amounted to £21,338, against £19,211. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's Traffic receipts in October, 1877, were £21,210. The total receipts from January 1 to October 31, 1877, were £172,657, and in the corresponding months of 1876 £177,785, 1875 £140,390.

The report of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the half-year ended 30th June last shows that after payment of debenture interest, &c., the sum of £48,418 is left for division. The two quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. each took £40,938, and it is proposed to place £38,782 towards the final payment for the Rangoon-Penang cable, leaving £13,300 to be carried forward.

The tone of the Tea market during the week has continued much as reported for some time past—heavy arrivals, numerous musters, and large public sales upon an unwilling trade—with the inevitable result of depression and despondency. Prices for all common kinds continue unchanged. The demand for export and the deliveries for home consumption are very large, but the supply more than counterbalances the demand. At the same time the latest telegrams from China continue in favour of a considerable falling off in the total export; but until this becomes more definitely established—indeed actually felt—neither the trade nor importers will place confidence in it.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 3rd inst. was 3,716,775 lbs., or a fall compared with the previous return of 7 per cent. The amount taken for home consumption was 2,304,824 lbs., while 759,070 lbs. was removed coastwise, 570,160 lbs. was exported, 79,463 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,258 lbs. was for ships' stores. During the week the duty received fell short of that of the preceding week by £2,370, or close upon 4 per cent., the respective totals being £59,991 and £57,821.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during last month was 18,600,836 lbs., which was 2,234,508 lbs. more than was taken out of bond during the month of October, 1876. Of this quantity 10,897,538 lbs. went for home consumption, 3,520,552 lbs. for exportation, 17,724 lbs. for ships' stores, 3,473,302 lbs. went coastwise to various outports, and 693,170 lbs. went coastwise for immediate exportation. The tea duty paid in London during the month was £272,438 9s., which was £21,854 7s. 6d. more than was derived from the same source of revenue during the corresponding month of last year.

In the Silk market there has been a fair amount of business doing on the basis of the easier rates established after the public sales, chiefly in Tatties and Japans. The tone of the market continues good, though the deliveries have not been equal to those of last month.

In the Produce Markets there has been no recovery from the quietude which has so long prevailed. Coffee has been in large supply, and is lower in value. Sugar is extremely inactive, and a further fall has occurred in low brown qualities. Floating cargoes of Rice have been quitted at reduced quotations. The market for Hemp, Pepper, Sago, and Tapioca has been steady. Tin has been fairly active; Straits is quoted £69 10s. to £70, Banca £71 to £71 10s. per ton.

The market for Bar Silver has been very quiet during the week, and prices have varied but little. The arrivals have been small, being £23,920 from America, and about £113,000 from Germany. We quote the rate to-day as 54½d. to 55d. per oz. with a firm market. There have been no arrivals of Mexican Dollars, and the market remains inactive.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

In the Board of Trade Returns for the month of October some indication of an improved export trade is afforded, which, if it is to be relied upon as the beginning of a recovery from the long period of depression, must be a source of general satisfaction. The exports of British and Irish produce for the month amounted to £18,372,693, against £17,779,274 in October of last year, and £18,422,544 in 1875, this being about 3½ per cent.

above the total of October, 1876, and fractionally less than that of the same month in 1875. For the ten months the decline compared with last year is 1½ per cent., the exports amounting to £166,036,212, against £168,814,721 in 1876, and £187,783,138 in 1875. The exports of cotton yarn have increased 1½ per cent. in quantity and 5½ per cent. in value; cotton piece goods increased 2½ per cent. in quantity, and 5½ per cent. in value; linen and jute yarn decreased 4½ per cent. in quantity, and 13 per cent. in value; linen piece goods increased 3½ per cent. in quantity and nearly 7 per cent. in value; woollen yarn decreased 13½ per cent. in quantity, and 16½ per cent. in value; woollen cloths increased 13½ per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value; worsted stuffs decreased 2½ per cent. in quantity, and 6½ per cent. in value; silk manufactures decreased 2½ per cent. in value; coal, coke, &c., decreased 15½ per cent. in quantity, and 19½ per cent. in value; and iron and steel increased 5½ per cent. in quantity, and 1½ per cent. in value. The imports of foreign and colonial produce for the month are valued at £36,537,002, against £29,657,517 in the corresponding month of last year, and £29,196,220 in 1875. In the ten months the imports were £329,195,405, against £311,874,377 in 1876 and £310,710,915 in 1875. The principal increases are in wheat, which stands for the month at £3,837,414, against £1,464,351 last year, and £2,826,294 in 1875, coffee, sugar, tea, timber, and wool. Silk shows a considerable decrease. Coffee has increased in quantity only 5½ per cent., but the value is 13½ per cent. higher. We have imported 43 per cent. less cocoa, but the reduction in the value is only 20½ per cent. Tea has increased about 73 per cent. in both quantity and value; rice has increased 33½ per cent. in quantity, and as much as 49 per cent. in value.

The total imports of gold and silver for the month were £2,612,338, against £4,264,338 in October of 1876, and £2,360,600 in 1875. In the ten months the total was £31,494,339, against £32,988,901 in 1876, and £28,817,696 in 1875. The total exports of gold and silver for the month amounted to £3,439,354, against £3,483,079 last year, and £4,098,094. For the ten months the exports were £34,813,139, against £19,638,594 in 1876, and £20,893,320. For October, 1875, the exports exceeded the imports by £1,737,494, in 1876 the imports exceeded the exports by £981,159, and last month the exports exceeded the imports by £847,016. In the ten months of 1875 the imports exceeded the exports by £7,924,366, and in 1876 by £13,350,327, whilst this year the exports have exceeded the imports by £3,318,800.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our Export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.			
To	1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	lbs. 1,104,800	1,525,500	1,503,800
Japan	1,050,800	2,944,400	1,619,900
Straits Settlements	132,200	141,300	817,500
Ceylon	4,900	9,300	10,000
For the Ten Months ended 31st Oct.			
China and Hong Kong	lbs. 12,297,600	9,916,100	16,892,400
Japan	12,412,500	13,729,300	10,789,500
Straits Settlements	1,712,500	1,440,400	2,204,900
Ceylon	110,900	153,400	134,600
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
To	1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds. 28,791,800	41,879,500	17,953,100
Japan	2,626,200	9,507,700	2,539,200
Philippine Islands	3,317,800	4,150,300	3,152,800
Java	4,293,900	7,393,100	3,858,400
Straits Settlements	5,784,300	6,274,200	9,230,800
Ceylon	3,217,900	3,229,800	2,261,800
For the Ten Months ended 31st Oct.			
China and Hong Kong	yds. 340,203,300	388,657,500	332,547,500
Japan	34,531,600	36,600,900	22,416,300
Philippine Islands	28,903,600	25,916,900	46,264,800
Java	42,392,000	61,276,200	73,016,500
Straits Settlements	70,185,200	82,977,400	94,295,300
Ceylon	27,168,900	23,533,600	25,434,900
WORSTED STUFFS.			
To	1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds. 1,376,900	693,600	1,182,100
Japan	632,400	587,800	367,000
For the Ten Months ended 31st Oct.			
China and Hong Kong	yds. 13,052,000	9,449,500	14,642,000
Japan	8,019,200	2,933,700	3,580,000
WOOLLEN CLOTHS.			
To	1875.	1876.	1877.
China and Hong Kong	yds. 159,900	233,800	174,400
Japan	16,600	14,400	97,800
For the Ten Months ended 31st Oct.			
China and Hong Kong	yds. 1,481,500	2,052,000	1,893,300
Japan	229,300	162,400	681,600
LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.			
For the month	tons 251	656	1,130
For the ten months	8,090	7,655	12,928

The value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

		For the Three Months ended 30th Sept.		
		1875.	1876.	1877.
From	China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)...	£5,868,635	£6,649,790	£5,461,778
	Hong Kong ...	431,584	465,354	470,341
	Macao ...	10,380	1,800	—
	Japan ...	52,310	151,741	137,876
	Straits Settlements ...	657,874	609,302	570,734
	Ceylon ...	921,801	570,991	570,381
	Philippine Islands ...	284,598	379,135	395,975
	Java ...	103,124	102,005	270,809
	Siam ...	491	13,457	—
	Borneo ...	15,698	—	—
	Cochin-China ...	521	—	206

		For the Six Months ended 30th Sept.		
		1875.	1876.	1877.
From	China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	£9,571,978	£9,442,905	£9,521,031
	Hong Kong ...	874,506	839,766	1,410,373
	Macao ...	17,466	15,019	7,122
	Japan ...	246,015	304,746	404,756
	Straits Settlements ...	2,285,878	2,034,520	1,892,970
	Ceylon ...	3,625,282	2,613,893	3,646,356
	Philippine Islands ...	1,186,260	1,135,146	1,455,097
	Java ...	1,403,213	1,267,665	1,528,886
	Siam ...	491	118,612	—
	Borneo ...	8,715	23,103	—
	Cochin-China ...	521	4,411	10,272

The value of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the several ports and countries of the Far East for the three months and nine months ended September 30th, 1877, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is returned as follows:—

		For the Three Months ended 30th Sept.		
		1875.	1876.	1877.
To	China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	£1,256,241	£857,732	£1,173,345
	Hong Kong ...	1,071,646	602,948	863,626
	Japan ...	629,950	475,427	603,396
	Straits Settlements ...	523,989	465,943	576,188
	Ceylon ...	247,894	220,980	263,336
	Philippine Islands ...	236,183	185,089	368,542
	Java ...	334,593	339,015	427,980
	Siam ...	1,507	1,127	2,520
	Cochin-China ...	2,209	488	450
	Borneo ...	—	—	—

		For the Nine Months ended 30th Sept.		
		1875.	1876.	1877.
To	China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	£3,920,016	£3,418,235	£3,680,715
	Hong Kong ...	2,811,046	2,268,856	2,824,022
	Japan ...	1,979,549	1,287,915	1,503,091
	Straits Settlements ...	1,504,014	1,515,585	1,721,489
	Ceylon ...	712,494	784,321	792,061
	Philippine Islands ...	687,594	492,047	1,035,092
	Java ...	1,280,826	1,196,092	1,574,607
	Siam ...	12,958	4,182	18,729
	Borneo ...	252	70	26
	Cochin-China ...	4,050	2,575	2,012

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market has been extremely dull and depressed, and the amount of business by private contract has been unusually small, the quantity offered at public sale without reserve being heavy, and enabling the trade to supply many of their wants in small lines. Prices have generally ruled in favour of buyers, especially for fair black and red-leaf Congous, of which a large portion of the public auctions consisted. The demand for good to fine kinds is sluggish, but prices are fairly steady, Importers holding these kinds with more confidence. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold from 6d. to 7d. per lb., being 3d. per lb. lower; common to fair common are saleable from 7½d. to 7½d. per lb., good common selling slowly at 8d. to 8½d. per lb. when free from dust. Fair Kaisow kinds have been heavy of sale, and at public auction 8½d. to 10d. per lb. has only been realised for very desirable parcels; privately they are dull of sale; medium to good kinds meet with but little inquiry. Fine Ching Woe have been in request, but fine to finest Kaisows difficult of sale. Pak Lin kinds show no material alteration. Black-leaf kinds: Common to fair common have been saleable at 7½d. to 7½d. per lb.; good common to fair kinds have sold at comparatively low rates, from 8d. to 9d. per lb., showing fully 3d. per lb. decline; fair to good medium kinds sell slowly at rather under former prices; good to fine are steady, but business in them is very limited, finest also being dull. New make kinds: Common to fair have realised previous prices; good to fine have sold from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., being full prices. Oolongs: Fair to good Amoy and Swatow kinds show no improvement; good to fine Formosa kinds have sold at full prices. Souchongs: Common to fair are only saleable at low rates; good to fine show no material change in prices. Scented Teas: Canton Capers have been in large supply, and common grades have been forced off at auction at very low prices, 6½d. to 7d. per lb. having been the price at which one parcel was sold; whilst privately it is difficult to get on at 8d. to 8½d.; fair kinds have been better maintained; medium to good have sold from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d., being fully 1d. per lb. decline; finest also showing a similar reduction. Orange Pekoes: The Macao kinds are very difficult to sell, and at auction common to fair short leaf kinds have sold 1d. per lb. lower. Long leaf kinds are rather more saleable, but even in these prices have given way 1d. per lb. Foochow kinds: Capers are only saleable at low rates. Orange Pekoes have been in full supply, and are

difficult to move even at a decline of 1d. per lb. Green Teas: The improvement lately quoted has not been maintained. Ping Suey kinds have sold at 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower; whilst Moyane kinds, with the exception of Young Hysons, which have supported previous rates, are also selling in favour of buyers.

Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co.'s Circular says:—We have again to report an unsatisfactory market. The quantity of tea forced for sale during the fortnight has been greater than the trade were prepared to take, and a further decline in price has been the result. The deliveries last month have reached the extraordinary amount of 18,780,000 lbs. The arrivals, on the other hand, have been 29,422,000 lbs., the stock being thus increased by about 11,000,000 lbs. In the above arrivals are included the cargoes of several vessels which arrived in September, but which did not appear in the dock returns on the 30th of that month. There are also included no less than 6,500,000 lbs. of Indian Teas imported in October. Telegrams from China report the shipments on the 25th inst. at 128,000,000 lbs. Last year on that day they were 133,000,000 lbs., exclusive of the cargo of the Sarpedon, but inclusive of the shipments to Russia. Accounts from China lead us to the belief that the total shipments for the season will fall short of last year's by about 16,000,000 lbs.

SILK.

Messrs. Waithman and Co.'s Circular says:—We have had a much quieter market, and a portion of the rise has been lost. The most satisfactory feature is the improvement in the deliveries, which have been gradually increasing each month since May, and show for October an excess of 38 per cent. as compared with those of the previous month.

Messrs. Hogg, Walker and Co.'s Circular says: There is very little doing in the market at present, and in the absence of demand prices show a tendency to further weakness. The Deliveries continue on a fairly satisfactory scale, being from 1st to 7th inst. inclusive:—China 459 bales, Canton 162 bales, Japan 156 bales, Bengal 8 bales, total 785 bales.

Messrs. D. O'Donoghue and Co.'s New York Circular says:—Our last bore date Sept. 20, and for the first fortnight of the interval the market remained in much the same condition as then reported. With prices gradually weakening in spite of the firmer tone of the China and European markets. The later advices from those markets confirming the advance and the stability of the movement has naturally caused holders here to show greater firmness, and under the pressure prices have recovered to, and in some instances have been a little above those last reported. To-day the market is firm at quotations. Manufacturers generally are lightly stocked with Raw, and in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining compensating rates for their products, take only sufficient quantities to cover their most pressing wants.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.		81s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.
Taipei, No. 1	...	21s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
" No. 2	...	20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
" No. 3	...	19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Blue Elephant	...	17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
Yuenfai and Hainan, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
Taysanm Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	16s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Long Acel	...	20s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Canton	...	11s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Chinese Thrown	...	14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
JAPAN.		16s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Mailboat and Sincin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	18s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Idoh, (Kome)	...	17s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.
Sodai, No. 2	...	14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Oshin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	13s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
Amataki	...	13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Bakidaki	...	14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Hatcho-gee	...	14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Mashtala	...	14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Aechetan	...	14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

COFFEE.—At the public sales early in the week a large supply of Plantation Ceylon was offered, and with rather more disposition to buy the whole was sold, but prices were irregular, grey kinds being barely sustained, medium steady, and good coloury firmer. Native sold slightly easier. A further large supply was offered at the auctions Thursday, but with a slow demand. Plantation went off flatly, and prices were 6d. to 1s. lower, excepting one good mark which sold well; the prices paid were triage 78s. to 89s. 6d., gray to good small 90s. to 95s. 6d., fine fine ordinary faded grey to low middling 97s. to 102s., middling 103s. to 105s. 6d., fine middling rather bold 109s. to 110s., bold 111s. to 117s., fine 121s. to 121s., pea-berry 110s. to 114s. 6d., 195 bags Native Ceylon have been sold, small 77s. 6d., good ordinary 86s., bold 92s., pea-berry 93s. 6d., 125 bags Singapore unpicked Bally offered were bought in at 75s. per cwt.

COTTON.—With receipts at American ports on a larger scale, the market has been extremely dull, sales have been limited, and prices have gradually receded, American showing a decline of 3d. per lb. In East India business has been very small, and prices are only slightly cheaper. At the close the market is firmer. Quotations are Tinnivelly 5 13-16d. to 6½d., fair to good; Western Madras 5½d. to 5½d., fair to good fair; Cocoonada 5 5-16d., good fair; Bengal 4½d. to 5 5-16d., fair to fine; Rangoon 4½d. to 5½d., fair to good; Dhollera 5½d., good fair.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—A large quantity brought to auction attracted more attention, and of 657 bales China offered three-fifths found buyers at steady prices. About 389 bales sold at the sales, chiefly White, coarse wide at £8 5s. to £9 5s., good common ditto to medium sorts £9 15s. to £11 10s., good medium to good £12 5s. to £15 10s., a few lots speckled at £14 10s. to £16 10s., with cord edge very wide rough to wide sorts from £10 5s. to £11 15s., good common to good £12 15s. to £16, fine £17 15s. to £20 5s. Rustic, white £10 15s., dyed £11 10s., black and white (double) from £12 15s. to £18, mottled £8 7s. 6d. to £11 5s. per bale.

CHINA PRESERVES.—500 cases Ginger (Mansing) sold at 5½d., with a few lots at 5½d. per lb.

CHINA TALLOW.—40 casks good fair dregged sold at 37s.

COCONUT OIL has been only in moderate request, Cochin at £43 10s. to £44 as to quality and packages, Ceylon in pipes £38 15s. to £39, puncheons £39 5s. to £39 10s. per ton.

CUTCH.—10 boxes Pegu (in papers) bought in at 29s. 6d. per cwt.
EBONY.—At auction 32 tons Ceylon sold, common at £8, good fresh £23 to £24 per ton.

GALLS.—Two cases China offered met with no biddings, and were withdrawn.

GAMBIE.—Of 435 bags cubes offered 170 bags sea-damaged sold, rather blocky 1st class at 27s. to 27s. 3d. The market remains very quiet at the close, with small sales of whole bales at 19s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM COPAL.—The large supply of 430 cases 1,015 bags Manila went off freely, and nearly the whole was bought in at 19s. to 26s., except 40 bags repacked, which sold at 17s., and 35 cases dust and siftings at 8s. 6d.

GUM DAMAR.—50 cases Batavian bought in at 80s.; 40 cases rather small ditto sold without reserve at 79s.

HEMP.—The market for Manila continues steady; privately there is a fair demand at previous rates, but the firmness of holders checks business, and the small supply at the periodical auctions, consisting of 365 bales brown and low kinds, sold steadily. Ordinary to fine brown at £24 10s. to £25 5s.

INDIAN RUBBER.—At auction 16 baskets Penang were bought in at 1s. 8d., and 11 baskets Singapore at 1s. 2d. per lb.

JAPAN TALLOW.—1046 packages sold, fair slightly dregged to fine clean yellowish 39s. 6d. to 39s. 3d., dark to rather dark 37s. to 38s., very dark to fair dregged 35s. to 36s. 6d.

JAPAN WAX.—80 cases squares offered were bought in at 53s., except 15 cases old, which sold at 50s. per cwt.

ORCHILLA.—687 bullets 20 bags Ceylon bought in at 48s. to 50s. per cwt.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction the good supply of 467 barrels Ceylon, mostly of new import, met a fair demand, and fully one-half was disposed of at previous rates. Lump, very low 7s., good bright small at 13s. 9d., selected bold, &c., 14s. to 14s. 6d., one lot superior soft small at 15s., middling to fine bright chips 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., middling to good dust 8s. to 10s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—Black: Only small sales have been made privately at 3½d. to 3 5-16d. for Penang, and 3 9-16d. for Singapore. Moderate supplies, amounting to 1,836 bags at the public sales were chiefly sold at about the previous value; 766 bags Singapore sold at 3½d. to 3½d., chiefly the former price, two lots fine washed 3½d. to 4d.; of 1,000 bags Penang 400 bags good sifted West Coast sold at 3½d., the remainder bought in at 3½d. to 3½d. White: At auction 737 bags Singapore went off slowly, and only 360 bags sold without change in value, fair at 6½d. to 6½d., good fair at 6½d., but chiefly low brown import 1875, without reserve, at 6½d., the remainder bought in at 6½d. to 7d.

RATTANS.—At auction of 60 tons offered 25 tons sold, Penang, one lot sound £23 10s., damaged £17 to £23 15s. per ton, 16 bales split sound at 10½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., 14 cases manufactured withdrawn.

RICE.—Business has been done in floating cargoes at a decline of 8d. per cwt. from previous transactions, and the market generally is dull. Three floating cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The *Secondo B.* 1,157 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 9d., quay terms Liverpool; the *Charnal*, 864 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 3½d., for the Continent; and the *Daporta Padre*, 907 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 6½d., for the Continent. In auction 9,406 bags Japan were chiefly bought in, middling at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d., good 12s. 6d., only about 1,200 bags being sold, heated at 9s. 6d. For arrival 100 tons Rares Ballam, November-December steamer, have been sold at 8s. 9d. ex quay.

SPICES.—*Cassia Ligna*: In auction of 1,120 boxes about 500 boxes good fair unworried sold at 44s. to 44s. 6d., being a further decline of 1s. per cwt., the remainder bought in. *Cassia Buds*: Of 100 boxes China offered only 10 boxes sold at 73s., being rather dearer. *Cinnamon*: 200 boxes broken China bought in at 8d. *Cinnamon Chips*: 125 bags Ceylon sold, middling at 4½d., bark at 3½d. *Cloves*: Of 14 cases Penang offered 3 cases ordinary sold at 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d., the remainder bought in at 2s. 1d. *Nutmegs*: Of 30 cases 71 boxes Penang offered only 7 cases 5 boxes sold at previous rates, fine bold, average 76 nuts to the lb., at 4s., 81's at 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d., 85's at 3s. 10d., 107's at 2s. 7d., 170's at 1s. 7d., the remainder bought in, 79's at 3s. 11d., 121 to 113's at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. *Mace* is quiet at previous rates. Of 14 cases Penang offered 9 cases sold, pickings at 11d. to 1s., low red at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., 3 cases 7 casks Java bought in at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

SUGAR.—A dull tone has prevailed, but there has been more inquiry for some descriptions, more particularly low brown, for which a further decline of 6d. to 9d. has been accepted; refining kinds show no alteration in value. *Penang*: In auction 5,574 mats fine grocery crystallised were all bought in at 29s. 6d. to 29s., 27 bags low brown Native sold at 15s. 6d. *Manila*: 290 tons unclayed 1½ lb sold at 16s., and 550 tons unclayed Tual and Zebu at 15s. 9d. *China, Java and Siam*: No sales.

SAGO.—Only 100 bags were offered by auction, consisting of medium, which sold steadily at 19s. 6d. *Sago Flour*: 28 bags sold at 21s., being again higher.

STICKLAC.—200 cases good free Siam, of new import, sold at 49s. per cwt., being cheaper.

SAPANWOOD.—Nine tons Ceylon sold at £9 17s. 6d. to £10 10s.; 5 tons Manila bought in at £8 per ton.

TIN.—The market has exhibited much animation; a considerable business, more particularly in Australian, has been done, and prices have advanced, though they are rather easier at the close. A fair quantity of Straits has clunged hands at £69 to £70 10s., closing at £69 10s. to £70 cash, and sales have been made at £70 to £71 forward. The Dutch Trading Company have announced their next sale of Banca for the 28th inst., to consist of 24,700 slabs.

TAPIoca. went off slowly at previous rates; of 698 bags fine Singapore (Chasserian Estate) 200 bags sold, small at 2½d., medium at 3d., bold bought in at 3½d.; of 218 bags ordinary grey Penang the sound was bought in at 2½d., but 150 bags damaged sold at 2d. for first-class. *Pearl Tapioca*: Of 591 bags offered, partly old import, 500 bags sold at steady rates, chiefly medium at 21s. to 21s. 6d., damaged bullets at 20s. to 26s. 6d. for first-class.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From.	At.
Oct. 14	Penshaw	—	Hong Kong	Astoria
17	Wigton	Williams	Shanghai	Do.
23	Loweswater	Roberts	Hong Kong	Do.
26	Drenthe (s.)	W.	Batavia	Manila
30	Geredina Wilhelmina	Spier	Macassar	Ymuiden
30	R. B. Fuller	Menrus	Akyab	Brezen
31	Mary Goodell	Fames	Ilo Ilo	Boston
Nov. 1	Atholl (s.)	Thompson	Shanghai	London
2	Killarney (s.)	O'Neil	Do.	Do.
2	Manitoba	Williams	Rangoon	Do.
2	Guatelli	Morrison	Do.	Hamburg
2	Angu-la	Samuelson	Akyab	Ghent
3	Queirolo	Gamburo	Rangoon	Green
3	Ajax (s.)	Kild	Singhai	London
4	Ka Vei	Pknamna	Ilo Ilo, for Hamburg	Falmouth
4	Hope	Kramer	Java	Do
4	Janet Forbes	Kane	Rangoon	Liverpool
4	Pencracker	Cinason	Batavia	Do.
6	Luigi Olivari	Bozzo	Rangoon	Do.
6	Glenairn	Finnister	Ilo Ilo	Queensdown
6	Farragut	Wilbur	Manila	Boston
6	Carrieks	Carz	Hong Kong	Falmouth
6	Clifton	Shaw	Manila	Do.
6	Nelson (s.)	Faithfull	Maulmain	Bremen
6	Elmore	Pankhorst	Batavia	Do.
6	Runnymede	Way	Akyab	Liverpool
6	Soukar	Reusut	Rangoon	Falmouth
7	Glen Eagles (s.)	McBain	Pochoy	London
7	New Era	Sawyer	Hong Kong	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For.	From.
Oct. 23	Hawthorne	Mason	Singapore	New York
23	Annie M. Sgull	Packer	Hong Kong	San Francisco
26	Benedicta	Jensen	Do.	Do.
26	Sumner R. Mead	Dixon	Yokohama	New York
Nov. 1	Elizabeth Ostle	Flinn	China	Antwerp
1	Chaz (s.)	Echeita	Singapore and Manila	Liverpool
1	Johann Smidt	Rehkar	Hong Kong	London
2	Munna	Fun	Do.	Do.
3	Altona (s.)	Muller	Penang, &c.	Do.
3	Malahar (s.)	Gould	Do., &c.	Do.
3	Isabath Shields	Lindbergh	Hong Kong	Hamburg
6	Catharina	Schultz	Amoy	Cardiff
6	Red Deer	Medhan	Penang	Sunderland
6	Conrad (s.)	De Rudder	Batavia	Southampton
7	Achilles (s.)	Anderson	Penang	Liverpool
7	Cardinal Duquet (date Wm. Fruing)	Bancheril	Batavia (via Bordeaux)	Do.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From.	For.
Nov. 5	Menclaus	Liverpool	Penang, &c.

SPOKEN.

LALLA ROOKH, Hong Kong to London, Oct. 3, 1 S., 21 E.
ALDERBARAN, Cardiff to Bangkok, Oct. 1, 3 N., 22 W.
JOHANNA MARGARETHA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Sept. 25, 12 S., 80 W.
FRIGGA, Tyne to Singapore, 10 S., 33 W.
PROGRESSISTA, Cardiff to Singapore, Aug. 26, 31 S., 9 W.
MALLARD, Singapore to New York, Sept. 22, 10 S., 11 W.
CARMELITA ROCCA, Rangoon to Falmouth, Sept. 26, 7 S., 14 W.
OFFERTON, Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 16, 22 S., 61 E.
EUROPA, for Batavia, Nov. 1, 49 N., 8 W.

CASUALTIES.

LONDON.—The Johann Smidt, reported sailed Oct. 21, hence to Hong Kong, left Deal on 3rd inst.
AMSTERDAM.—Nov. 3, the *Celebes* (str.), left Gibraltar yesterday for Nieuwe Diep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—Nov. 5, *Passed*, *Anchises* (str.), from Singapore; *Antenor* (str.), from Hong Kong, both for London; *Patroclus* (str.), Liverpool for Penang, &c.; *Prins Hendrik*, Batavia for Holland.
MALTA.—Oct. 30, arrived, *Leon* (str.), Manila, and left for Cadiz.
ST. HELENA.—Arrived and left, Oct. 9-10, *Arabella*, Swatow for London; 13, *Timour*, Singapore for Liverpool; *Passed*, Oct. 10, *Stanhope*, Batavia for Falmouth.
NATAL.—Sailed, Sept. 10, *Warkworth Castle*, for Java.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—**STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.**—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: *Cyphrenes*, Glenfalloch. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: *Caldora*. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Higo: *Galley of Lorne*, Cairnsmuir, Lorne.
SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: *Fantasia*, *Nourmahal*, *Fiery Cross*. *Windhover*, J. R. Worcester. For Hong Kong: *Devana*, Sir Harry Parkes. For Yokohama, &c.: *Lara*, *Coulhakyle*. For Batavia, &c.: *Hakon Adelsten* (s.), St. Joseph. For Penang: *Kinfauns Castle*.
At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: *Achilles* (s.), Stentor. For Anjer; *Edith Warren*. For Macassar: *Hermann*.
At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: *Astarte*. For Manila: For *Espieglo*, *Edligton* (s.)

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.
 Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Hio-go: 40s. weight, 40s. meat. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meat. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meat. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meat. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meat. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 70s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hio-go: 30s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: £24. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. To Penang: 22s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

LAUNCHES.

An iron barque has been launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. Alexander Hall and Co., at Footdee, Aberdeen. The vessel

measures 150 feet in length, 28 feet in breadth of beam, and 14½ feet in depth of hold, her register being 450 tons. She is to be fitted with a steam winch for discharging her cargo. The barque has been classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, has been named the *Elissa*, and is intended for the West India trade.

There has been launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. Scott and Co., Greenock, a large screw steamer to the order of Mr. Alfred Holt, for the Liverpool and China line, of the following dimensions:—Length, 320ft.; breadth, 35ft.; depth of hold, 26ft.; and 2,230 tons. She will be supplied with engines of 500-horse power by the Greenock Foundry Company. She is named the *Teucer*.

By SEA TO SIBERIA.—A committee has been formed in Holland under the patronage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and 24,000 florins have been collected, to send out in May of next year a small but strong sailing vessel to the west coast of Spitzbergen, with the view of reaching the mouth of the Yenisei. The objects of the expedition are to explore the new commercial route to the Siberian rivers, to train sailors who might ultimately be intrusted with the formation of a scientific station, and to erect a few monuments to the memory of the early Dutch arctic navigators.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE.—A fine new screw steamship, named the *Medway*, belonging to the Royal Mail (West India and Brazil) Company, was taken on the 6th inst. to Stokes Bay for an official trial at the measured mile. She has just been built and engine by Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Glasgow, and is fitted with all the newest appliances for the comfort and accommodation of passengers, the berths, of which there are 260, being larger than usual. The *Medway* is intended for the West India and Trans-Atlantic mail service.

OVERLAND ROUTE

via SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons.	H.P.	...	...
* Hindostan	3,184	800	Nov. 15	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and Australia.
Indus	3,470	600	Nov. 22	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
* Pembahar	3,781	600	Nov. 29	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Lombardy	3,735	450	Dec. 6	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

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via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle. Apply at 123, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

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* Passengers en route of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their baggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply to the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, &c.

—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.

For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

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CHINA and JAPAN.

Port.	Ship.	Tons.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Shanghai	Fantasia	694	A1 17 yr	F.I.	With des.
Yoko. & Higo	Laira	492	A1	W.I.	With des.
Do.	Laurel	638	A1 14 yr	W.I.	To follow

For freight or passage, apply to J. D. WILKIE and Co., No. 116, Leadenhall-street.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS HENDRIK, 3,500 tons, Nov. 27.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Dec. 18.
Fares:—First Class, £48; Second Class, £24.
For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, Penchurch House, 5 and 7, Penchurch-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

LONDON to BANGKOK

via HAVRE.—The splendid screw steamer *MECCA*, 18 years Liverpool, 1,067 tons register, 180 h.p., H. PLENGE, Commander; London Dock. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged and will be despatched from London on or about the 15th November.
For Freight, apply to BARR, RYLAND, and Co., 192, Cannon-street, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.

The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail
Cyphreus, s.s.	1,972	Thos Skinner & Co.	Nov. 14
Lorne, s.s.	1,054	Gallagher & Co.	Nov. 14
Glenfalloch, s.s.	3,126	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Nov. 16
Cairnmuir, s.s.	1,125	Norris & Joyner	Nov. 17
LIVERPOOL.			
Stentor, s.s.	1,364	Alfred Holt	Nov. 17
Nestor, s.s.		Alfred Holt	Nov. 30

LIVERPOOL.
Stentor, s.s. 1,364 Alfred Holt Nov. 17
Nestor, s.s. Alfred Holt Nov. 30

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LIST OF AGENTS.

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" Amsterdam ...	MACKAY and Co.
Berlin ...	ASNER and Co.
Vienna ...	V. SCHONBERGER, 4, Pestalozzi-Strasse.
Trieste ...	SIGNOR CARLINI, Piazza Teatro Grande.
Rome ...	PIAL, Piazza di Spagna.
Lisbon ...	MATTHEW LEWIS, 31 Rua Nova do Carmo.
New York ...	H. FOGG and Co.
San Francisco ...	"
Suez ...	P. & O. Company's Office.
Port Said ...	R. BROADBENT.
Aden ...	COWAN and DUNSHAW.
Point de Galle ...	P. & O. Company's Office.
Colombo ...	J. MATTIAND and Co.
Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak ...	JOHN LITTLE and Co.
Saigon ...	"
Bangkok ...	S. J. SMITH.
Penang ...	SARILANDS, BUTTERY and Co.
Batavia ...	HUGHOTON and Co.
Samaring ...	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG.
Sourabaya ...	HUGHOTON and Co.
Anjer—Straits of Sunda ...	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel.
Manila ...	LOTTAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow ...	LAWS, CRAWFORD and Co.
Amoy ...	BROWN and Co.
Poo-Chow ...	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai ...	KELLY and Co.
Tientsin ...	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATIEL and Co.
Osaka and Hioo ...	J. J. CARR.
Yokohama ...	E. L. B. McMAHON.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MALACCA) GOVERNMENT FOUR AND A - HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—£150,000.

AUTHORISED BY ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1877, to cover expenses incurred by the Colonial Government in the suppression of the recent disturbances in the Malayan States, to enable advances to be made to the State of Perak, and to provide for the erection of certain public works in Singapore and other parts of the Settlements.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies having authorised the Crown Agents for the Colonies to negotiate the above Loan in the London market, they Hereby Give Notice of their readiness to receive TENDERS for a FIRST INSTALMENT, amounting to £100,000.

The Loan is secured on the general revenue and assets of the Colony, and will be represented by Coupon-bearing Bonds of £1,000, £500, and £100 each, transferable by delivery, and redeemable in London in about fourteen years from date of issue.

Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, commencing on the 15th November, 1877, will be paid at the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London. The first payment will be made on the 15th of May, 1878, and thenceforward half-yearly on the 15th November and the 15th May.

Tenders in accordance with the annexed form will be received by the Crown Agents, at their Offices, not later than One P.M. on Thursday, the 15th inst., when they will be there opened in the presence of such of the applicants as may be pleased to attend. The Debentures will be allotted to the highest bidders, provided the rates offered are not below £98 in money, for every £100 in Debentures, payable as follows:—

£5 per cent. on application.

So much on allotment as will leave £50 unpaid.

£50 on 3rd December.

Tenders at a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not be preferentially accepted, and should the equivalent tenders exceed the amount of the Debentures to be allotted, a pro rata distribution will be made.

After payment into the Bank of England by the allottees of the final instalment, they will receive, at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, in exchange for the banker's receipts, Debenture Bonds to bearer.

For the final repayment of the capital a sinking fund of 5½ per cent. on the cumulative principle will come into operation on the 15th November, 1878, and will be applied

to the extinction of the Debt, either by annual drawings at par or by the purchase of the Debentures in the market, at the option of the trustees to the fund.

Form of tender and prospectus, showing the resources of the Colony and the financial condition of the Government, may be had on application to the Crown Agents, or to their Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Co., 4, Lombard-street; and Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, No. 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.

The Ordinance authorising the Loan is open to inspection at the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Downing-street, November 9, 1877.

Form of Tender.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MALACCA) GOVERNMENT FOUR AND A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN. Authorised by Ordinance No. 1 of 1877. First issue £100,000.

Gentlemen,—I hereby tender for the following portion of the above Loan to the extent of £——, for which I undertake to pay at the rate of £—— for every £100 in Debentures; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less amount, subject to the conditions contained in your Advertisement, dated November 9, 1877.

I enclose herein a cheque for the sum of £——, being the required deposit of 5 per cent. on the amount applied for.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Date

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing-street, S.W.

This tender must be enclosed in an envelope, marked outside "Tender for Straits Settlements Government Loan," and be delivered at the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies not later than One P.M. on Thursday, November 15, 1877.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY

(LIMITED).

VICTORIA DOCK, SINGAPORE.

This Company's Granite DRY DOCK, 450 feet in length, 65 feet width of entrance, and 20 feet depth of water on the sill, was OPENED on the 17th October, 1868. In the high tides of the North-East Monsoon there is a foot to eighteen inches more water.

In connection with the Dock is a complete range of workshops, fitted with steam machinery, driving all description of engineers' tools required in the construction and repair of vessels and machinery, and a foundry for iron and brass castings.

The Company's extensive Wharves and Godowns for receiving and storing cargo immediately adjoin the Dock.

Having an efficient European staff in each department, the Company is in a position to guarantee the best workmanship, executed with every possible despatch, as well as low rates of charges.

These advantages, and the great facilities which the proximity of the Dock to the town offers for the transport of materials, &c., enable this Company to adopt a very low scale of charges for ships' work of all classes.

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall Str.

E. M. SMITH Manager.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 76.

CHINA SEA.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

ROCK TO THE EASTWARD OF POOTOO ISLAND.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Petersen, of the C.M.S.N. Company's steamer *Ho-chung*, has reported a Rock, unmarked on the Charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position:—

West Nine Pin Rock N. 33° E.
Half Tide Rock N. 12° E.
N.W. Point of Isthmus Island N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo E. Bluff N. 49° W.

The Harbour-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,969.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 27th Aug. 1877.



STEAM (via the Suez Canal), to PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shipper's risk.—Last shipping day, 17th November.—The splendid full-powered screw steamer *CAIRNSMUIR*, 100 A1, 1,135 tons register, 220-horse power nominal, S. SPOWART, Commander; loading in the South-West India Docks. This magnificent steamer, built for the Chi a trade, has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JONES, 136, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill)



GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN. The following high-class screw STEAMSHIPS will be despatched as under. From London:—

Destination.	Name.	Class.	Tons.	Docks.	To Sail
Penang, Singapore, Hk, & Japan	Lorne.....	100 A1	1614	V.L.D.	Nov. 14

Should any of the above steamers be prevented sailing others will be substituted, and the sailings regularly maintained.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail Nov. 14.



FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid screw steam ship, *LORNE*, 100 A1, 1,614 tons gross register, 150-h.p. nominal, 750-h.p. effective, W. McCULLOCH, commander; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine full-powered steamer, owned by Messrs John Warrack and Co., is well known in the China trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridge-water-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



Y. LEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undamaged powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, KAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenfalloch ...	100 A1	2,136	275	Nov. 15
Glenorchy ...	100 A1	2,288	400	To follow
Glenroy ...	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glenragles ...	100 A1	2,400	530	To follow
Glenartney ...	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenearn ...	100 A1	2,130	330	To follow
Glenfinlas ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon ...	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
State of Alabama ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glenzie ...	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow

* Also Yokohama and Hio-go.
For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGERRON Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tons.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Nourmahal...	A1	845	With des	London
Shanghai	Woodthorpe...	A1	869	Totaloon	London
Shanghai	Hecla	3/3 1/2	867	Sailed.	Antwerp
Shanghai	Vale of Nith	A1	697	Nov. 30	Antwerp
Honolulu and Port Land, Or.	Hertfordshire	A1	855	Sailed.	Liverpool
Do.	Clipper ship	A1	—	To follow	Liverpool

For Freight and Passage, apply, in Antwerp to JOHN P. BRIT and Co.; in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO.'S INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Derana	A1 15 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai	Fiery Cross	A1 14 yr.	—	With des.
Shanghai	John R. Worcester	A1 18 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow
Yok. & Hio-go	Coulhakyle	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.



CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—From LONDON FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for Java, Japan, and Eastern Australian Ports, the magnificent steamship *CYPHRENE*, 30 years Liverpool built, 1,973 tons register, 250 h.p. nominal, T. WOOD, Commander; now loading in the South-West India Dock. To sail 14th of November. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



To follow a.s. Cypherene.
CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, via the SUEZ CANAL.—For PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS, to sail end of November, *CALDERA*, 100 A1 2,110 tons register, 330-horse power nominal, 1,750-horse power effective; now in the South-West India Docks. Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 16th Nov

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO, the splendid full-powered screw steamer, *GALLEY OF LORNE*, 100 A1, 1,390 tons register, 340-horse power nominal, JOHN MACDONALD, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

To be followed immediately by the *Glamis Castle*.



With quick despatch.
FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship, *WINDHOVER*, A1 16 years, 84 tons register, W. FENLIDAY, commander; South-West India Docks. For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG, direct, with quick despatch, the well-known China ship *SIR HARRY PARKES*, A1 15 years, 808 tons register, S. CHAPMAN, Commander; West India Docks.

Apply to Messrs. JAMES SUTHERLAND and Co., Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary-axe, Owners; or to the Brokers, KILICK, MARTIN and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

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